HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
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HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.

Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,838—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT LIFTS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
Contains over 200 Apartments. (Under Royal Patronage
Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
* ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
P.& O. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	6156	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.& O. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
P.& O. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4398	W. J. Nantes	19th "
P.& O. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
P.& O. ORIENTAL	6384	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
P.& O. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
P.& O. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
P.& O. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
P.& O. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
P.& O. AUSTRALIA	6901	T. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
P.& O. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
P.& O. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
P.& O. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favorable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ilassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Mioulich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,725	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	300	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month,
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409 350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, will ARRIVE BOMBAY, about the 5th Nov., and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 10th or 12th.
With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.
For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA AB DOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Mohella, Crawford Market

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BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road,
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimising expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 12th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
Lists of sailings, fares, &c., on application to

THOS. COOK & SON.
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCKANIEN	4239	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Trondec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Colspellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, A. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GARRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT
EUCALYPTIZED CRYSTALS.
INVALUABLE for
DISINFECTING ROOMS.
DISINFECTING CLOTHES.
KEEPING OFF INSECTS.
Per Bottle Cash, Re. 1-4. Credit, Re. 1-7.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. POONA.

SERRAVALLOS'
FERRUGINOUS QUININE-
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN
TONIC OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength, giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price: Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.
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MADON, SONS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
PROMPTLY Attend and Carefully Execute Orders received from Up-country and Locally for Drugs, Medicines and all Articles connected with Pharmacy. Prices moderate.
CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY,
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BOMBAY.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.
Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.
Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
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BOMBAY.

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PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
ÆRATED WATERS.
THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.
Rs. 5,000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.
THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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FANCY GOODS,
SILVER AND GOLD
JEWELLERY,
ELECTROPLATED GOODS,
NEW PATTERNS FROM THE BEST
LONDON AND PARIS HOUSES.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance:—

	Rs.	a.
Sir George Tressady. By Mrs. Humphry Ward	2	0
A Quaker Grandmother. By Iota	2	0
The Gray Man. By S. R. Crockett	2	0
The Autobiography of a Truth. By Edna Lyall	1	2
What Cheer. By W. Clark Russell	2	0
Mrs. Cliff's Yacht. By Frank Stockton	2	0
As it was in the Beginning. By Geo R. Sims	2	0
Peace and War Memories and Studies. By Archibald Forbes	2	0
A Puritan's Wife. By Max Pemberton	2	0
Illumination by Harold Federic	3	0
India. Forty years of Progress and Reform. By R. P. Karkaria	5	12
The Animal Story Book. By Andrew Lang	4	8
The Mighty Atom, by Marie Corelli	2	0
A Victory Won, by Annie S. Swan	2	0
Dartmoor Idylls, by S. Baring Gould	2	0
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
March Hares. By George Forth	3	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	0
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
In Scarlet and Grey. By F. Hemniker	3	0
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	3	8
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
Brisela. By William Black	2	0
A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Sorrows of Satan. By Marie Corelli	2	6
Three Men and a God. By Lt.-Col. Newnham Davis	2	10

SOUNDY'S
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS
FOR INDIA.
HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.
The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.
UNEQUALLED FOR STYLE, WEAR, FIT.
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
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MADE IN ENGLAND,
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but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,
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1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,025

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Open Every morning—10 to 12.—Ladies free admission. Skates charged.

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Admission as Usual.
Band in Attendance.

Every Evening from 8-30 to 11.

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from 2 to 4 for
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Admission Annas 8 including Skates.
Monthly Season Tickets, including Skates, Rs. 20.

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MORVI THEATRICAL COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER,
"VIBOODH VIJAYA." AT 9 P.M.

SUNDAY, NOON, 8TH NOVEMBER,
"VEERBALA," AT 3 P.M.

SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER,
"VIBOODH VIJAYA" AT 9 P.M.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "DEEPDALE" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO' and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise they will be disallowed.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY,

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of MILL BUILDINGS for the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th November, 1896, at the office of the Undersigned, 13, Madora Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,500, Two thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. S. & M. N. Dave, Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HURKISONDAS NARROTUMDAS & Co., Agents, the Globe Maunfg. Co., Limited.

BOMBAY, 5th November, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the MEETING of the Corporation, called for MONDAY, the 9th instant, Notices to the following effect will be moved:—

(1) By Sahadur Dhanji Kasinathji. That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) the steps taken to check the practice of Halalkhors emptying their night-soil baskets into the gully drains and cesspools, (b) whether the enquiry in regard to the alteration in the death register in the case of the late Nanbai has been concluded and the perpetrator of the offence traced and punished.

(2) By F. F. Underwood, Esq., M.D. That the Commissioner be requested to estimate the cost of fire hose protectors.

H. W. BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th November, 1896.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.)
NOTICE.

ON and from 15th NOVEMBER, 1896, the TRAIN SERVICE will be as follows: further particulars can be ascertained from Station Masters or the Undersigned.

UP.	Mail.	Mixed.	Local.
Bhavnagar Terminus ....Dep.	8 48	21 0	15 8
Dhola Junction .....Arr.	10 15	23 21	17 30
Do. .....Dep.	10 30	23-54	...
Wadhwan Junction .....Arr.	13 50	5 24	...
	Mail-Mixed.		Mixed.
Porbandar.....Dep.	...	6 14	...
Dhoraji .....Dep.	...	...	4 45
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	...	11 31	5 12
Do. .....Dep.	5 22	12 11	..
Dhola Junction .....Arr.	10 10	17 16	...
Veraval .....Dep.	...	6 45	..
Junagad .....Arr.	...	10 9	..
Do. .....Dep.	4 30	10 24	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	5 17	11 21	...
Rajkot Junction.....Dep.	...	8 30	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	...	11 25	...

DOWN.	Mail.	Mixed.	Local.
Wadhwan Junction .....Dep.	14 15	24 0	...
Dhola Junction .....Arr.	17 38	5 26	...
Do. .....Dep.	17 43	5 57	10 44
Bhavnagar Terminus ....Arr.	19 16	8 25	13 6
	Mail-Mixed.		Mixed.
Dhola Junction .....Dep.	18 0	5 55	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Arr.	22 39	11 19	...
Do. .....Dep.	...	11 51	22 59
Dhoraji .....Arr.	...	...	23 24
Porbandar .....Arr.	...	17 13	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Dep.	22 54	12 7	...
Junagad .....Arr.	23 41	12 59	...
Do. .....Dep.	...	13 13	...
Veraval .....Arr.	...	16 32	...
Do. .....Dep.	...	12 0	...
Jetalsar Junction .....Dep.	...	16 0	...
Rajkot Junction.....Arr.	...	16 0	...

CHAS. CARROLL, Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's Office, Ghadeshi, October 19th, 1896.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Shares, Rates and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER AT COLABA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., at Nicol Mills Godown, Colaba, behind the Great Buildings, on account and risk of the Insurance Office concerned:

A large quantity of pressed bales of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

may be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PESTONJI BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late PESTONJI BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, who died at Bombay, on the 3rd May, 1896, having duly made his last Will and Testament which was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by Jamshedjee Pestonji Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy and Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the Executors appointed in the said will, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date, to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, after which date the said Executors will proceed to administer the assets of the said Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW, Executors' Solicitors, High Court.

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THERAPION NO. 1 in three days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and men of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I, which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort Bombay.

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R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W.E.EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

KRONPRINZ

PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops (IN WHITE BOTTLES), THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

10, Bank Street, Bombay.

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sore on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and wear ranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat, or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from Jonathan, a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture."

WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to every genuine bottle of "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture."

WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

SOLD NATIONAL PRIZE-MEDAL ACADEMY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,87,500	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,26,922	9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,90,210	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,36,358	14 2
Sundries	"	1 00,036	13 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,518	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,35,568	11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,92,300	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	19 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 94,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,000,000 = " 3,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 3,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro tem.

Strdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS. BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 45, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Moscow, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Securities, Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale o Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the other Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to H. M. S. & B.:

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Addresses, Briefs, Law Papers, Drawings, Plans, Prospectuses, Circulars, Pamphlets, Books, Price Lists, Catalogues, Programmes, Posters, Show Cards, Labels, Invitations, Menus, Programmes, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for regnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sale of work in aid of Cathedral Organ Fund, Mrs. Merett's Post Office, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

V. R. Parade, Parade ground, 5 p.m.

Lecture on "Oxford University," by Rev. W. H. Dixon, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6-15 p.m.

Roller Skating Rink.

Tivoli Theatre, Morvi Theatrical Co., 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Oriental, Australia, and Kt. Commander left the dock yesterday.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court opens to-day after the October vacation.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Thakordwar, this evening at 6-15, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject: "Oxford University," illustrated by magic-lantern views.

WAS IT A CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM?—Mr. Darley residing on the second floor of a house at Frere Road left his bed in his sleep and walked out of a window near which he had been in bed and fell into the street, a distance of about twenty-five feet, fortunately escaping without breaking any bones. The man, however, is in great pain, and is now being treated at the St. George's Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Saturday).—Mails for Mauritius, Seychelles, Tamatave, s.s. Marie Diogo Soares, Mayothi, Mozunga, Nossibai, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and the Transvaal, *via* Teheran, per extra s. s. Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday).

BURGLARY AT HAINES ROAD.—Oomaji Pandoo, a hopkeeper at Haines Road, reported to the police on Thursday morning that during his absence from the shop on Wednesday night, some person or persons broke into the shop by effecting an entrance at the back of the premises by removing a board from the back door of the shop and stole a bag, containing flour, valued at Rs. 6, a metal watch, Rs. 30 in cash, &c., collectively valued at Rs. 46-8.

THE PALACE ROLLER SKATING RINK.—The Palace Roller Skating Rink, at present the only resortfor amusement, is becoming popular and every morning, afternoon, and evening skaters keep the floor well occupied. Several ladies have also taken to skating, and most of them go very decently on the wheels. To-day being Saturday the Rink will be open from 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the convenience of children and children. The charge for admission including the skates during this particular gathering is only eight annas.

REPORTED THEFT OF A VALUABLE NOSE-RING.—Allandas Vithaldas, residing on the second floor of a house at Musjid Bunder Road, Chukla Section, reported to the police, at 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, that he gave a dinner party to about twenty females of his family and relatives about 1 o'clock at afternoon. The male members had their food set, and after they had left, the female members were called in, but when they had dinner, complainant's niece, Premabai, aged twelve years, who was one of the guests, took off her gold nose-ring, set with pearls, of the value of Rs. 1,200, and placed it in a window-sill behind her. After having partaken of the food, which took about fifteen minutes, she looked for the nose-ring and found it stolen. Two Brahmins were engaged to cook the food and to serve to the guests. The complainant refused to sign the complaint.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vally Chand, a Mahomedan of bad repute, was brought up on a charge of attempting to rob a Hindu girl, aged five years, of her necklament, valued at Rs. 3-50. The charge being the Daili day the child was ornamented by its parents, caused knowing the fact, went half-way up the staircase and attempted to choke the girl with one hand and remove the ornament with the other. The girl called out to her parents and several people running up, accused was arrested red-handed. He was convicted and sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment.—Before the same magistrate, Constable Bapu charged Pulla Mulji with attempting to remove a gold bangle from off the wrist of a child about two years old. The child was being carried by its father who was going along the Bhuleshwar Road, when accused came from behind and tried to get the ornament. He was arrested and sent to jail for six months.

URDU SCHOOLS AT POONA.—The *Daily Telegraph and Deccan Herald* of Poona says:—Mr. Aziz Ali, barrister-at-law, J.P., and honorary secretary of Mahomedan orphanage and Asylum, Bombay, son of Serdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, of Bombay City, has paid a visit to the Urdu schools and the Technical School Poona, in company of Prof. Polvi, a member of the School Board, P. C. M., and Mr Rahim K. Khan (Lincolnshire). He was very much pleased with the work done in these institutions. Mr. Bhappu, the Superintendent of the D. J. T. Institution, was good enough to exhibit some piece-work done by the students of the Technical Institution. Those in drawing and carpentry evoked praises from the visitors. Mr. Aziz Ali regretted that the salaries of the Musulman trained teachers as well as that of Mr. Bappu were scanty in comparison to their merit and professional ability. He, moreover, wished that the Municipality would do well to attach Anglo-Urdu classes to Urdu schools for the benefit of those who find it difficult to acquire a knowledge of English in language other than their own mother-tongue. There were nearly 700 students in these special schools.

FIRE AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a cable on the ground floor of a one-storeyed house, belonging to a Parsee, named Sorabji Nowroji, at Bhendy Bazaar road. At the time of the outbreak, the stable, which is rented by Cursetji Dossabhoy, contained a couple of horses and a laundry cart stored up on a small loft, while the upper storey is occupied by a number of tenants. The fire originated in a quantity of hay lying in front of the horses, and soon extended to the loft. If the blaze had not been discovered early the destruction of the whole house would have been inevitable. On the alarm being raised telephonic messages were at once sent to different fire-brigade stations, and Mr. Nicholls, the chief of the brigade, was the first to come upon the scene, followed by the Bhuleshwar manual, the Babulnath, Fort, Byculla, and Chinchpooply steamers. None of the engines were brought into requisition, as the water from a fire hydrant attached to a standpipe was considered sufficient to check the flames, which were put out in twenty minutes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50. The house is said to have been insured with the Royal Insurance Company. The outbreak is attributed to careless beedee-smoking.

CITY, IN THE HARBOUR.—Mr. F. Byrne, the City Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Bori Bunder, touching the death of John Smith, a European, aged thirty years, native of Southampton, lately an able-bodied seaman on board the steam-ship Wordgern, now lying in the harbour. About 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Alfred Allen, the chief officer, of the vessel, ordered the boatswain to send a man aloft to scrape down the main topmast. The boatswain selected deceased for the work and he was pulled up in the boatswain chair, i.e., a short plank on the best for the convenience of the man working there. After he had been pulled up he was sitting securely in the chair doing his work, about an hour and a-half afterwards. Jones was noticed falling about the middle of the riggings and finally overboard on the starboard side. The officer, who saw the deceased striking the in rigging in fallings, raised an alarm of "man overboard," and ran to the starboard side with the lifebuoy, but saw nothing, the deceased having gone never to rise alive on the surface of the water. Tonywalla, who was alongside the steamer, manned to catch hold of the deceased's cheeroot case, which was seen floating on the water and which he had to contain two or three rupees each, a few pice in silver, and a foreign coin. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. Monday towed the body of the deceased alongside the steamer. The Captain being informed went on board the steamer and took charge of the body which bore no external marks of violence. The chief officer and other seamen of the vessel identified the body as that of the deceased, to the best of their belief found upon the general outline of the corpse and the clothes. The chief officer stated that he subsequently ascertained that the boatswain chair, in which deceased was seated, was perfectly sound, and the carting about the mast head and the riggings were in good order. Deceased joined the steamer at Colombo, only five days previous to the accident, and he seemed to be quite steady and sober man. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DESPERATE SELF-DESTRUCTION.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. F. Byrne, the deputy coroner, on view of the body of a Hindu, named Rajina, a cook, residing with his father in his master's house, at Apollo Bunder. Deceased arrived in Bombay about a month ago from his native country, where he had incurred debt, and was in financial difficulties. About 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th October last, Rajina, a boy of his son, Rajoo, a boy, aged twelve years, went to see a friend at the Middle Colaba Fort, and left him at home and they both looked for him for a while. Shortly afterwards Rajoo went to the water-closet, at the back of the house, leaving the father in the front room. Rajoo, on returning from the water-closet found his father lying on the floor with his throat cut and a razor belonging to him, lying by his side, covered with blood. Rajoo raised an alarm and brought a policeman, who conveyed Rajina to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The House-Surgeon on examination ascertained that the deceased had inflicted an incised wound about three inches long on the front and upper part of the neck, opening the wind pipe. He was admitted into the hospital and kept under police guard night and day from fear of his admission, in order that he might not make another attempt to destroy himself. He was progressing favourably, the wound having almost healed. About noon, yesterday, Rajina asked the policeman, who was on duty to take him to the water-closet. The sepoy took him to the closet and on returning him back to the room entering the verandah on the first storey. The deceased, who was sitting about five paces ahead of the sepoy, went over the parapet as if to spit, and in the twinkling of an eye, jumped himself out. He was picked up unconscious, and on being examined by the House-Surgeon, it was found that the six ribs on the right side of the chest had been fractured, and there was a contused wound about half-an-inch in length with swelling on the right side of the head, and he was bleeding from the right ear. He died in a few minutes. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide in accordance with the medical evidence.

LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Delicate Camilla are recommended as harmless and invisible Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion Each bt. of MADON SONS and Co.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and medicinal luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; it leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, and Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

RELIEF works in the Punjab have been started in one district—Gujerat, but the District Board funds will be exhausted before the Provincial funds are called into requisition.

THE application of the Punjab Government for an advance of three lakhs of rupees from the Government of India for the purchase of seed grain and plough cattle has been granted.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL intends dispensing this season with large camps, and doing all tours by railway or dak.

LIEUTENANT G. D. CROCKER, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers at Dum-Dum, has taken over charge of the Adjutancy of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers as a temporary measure, during the absence of Captain Williams, who is now at home on sick leave.

BEFORE giving a final answer to the military authorities on the question whether the marching of the troops in relief should be permitted in view of the prevailing scarcity, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has asked the opinion of the commissioners of districts.

CAPTAIN S. H. GODFREY, Officiating British Agent, Gilgit, arrived on the 25th October. Lieutenant Oldham, R.E., joined from privilege leave the following day. Mr. C. F. Minchin, Assistant British Agent, left Gilgit on the 26th idem on one year's furlough, proceeding by the Chilas and Khagan route to Abbottabad. Lieutenant Kennion is due in Gilgit on the 5th November.

THE Court of inquiry into the stranding of the British Ship Feebleshire last August has issued its report. The Court holds branch Pilot Allison who was in pilotage charge of the Feebleshire to have acted satisfactorily, while the tug Warren Hastings is held to have done all it could to save the lives of those in the water.

TWO well-known Indian merchants, Suleiman Ahmed Mamsa and his son, were on Tuesday sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy to seven years' imprisonment, and two of their malis to five years' imprisonment, for burning their house with intent to defraud the insurance companies. The house, whose estimated value is Rs. 10,000, was insured in two companies for Rs. 20,000.

MR. FISHER, Magistrate of Burdwan, is still laid up with his broken leg, the result of a driving accident a few weeks ago at Asansol. He is likely to take leave.

THE movements of native cavalry marching in relief in Upper India are very likely to be stopped, as reports show that the scarcity of fodder and supplies which exists along the various routes is becoming greater.

THE season at Mount Abu came officially to a close on the 26th ultimo, on which day the Governor-General's Agent, Mr. Crosthwaite, took his departure for Ajmere. Mr. Crosthwaite left Ajmere for Ulwar to meet the Viceroy. From Ulwar Mr. Crosthwaite accompanied Lord Elgin throughout his tour in Rajputana.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE AND SONS write to the *Indian Daily News*:—"Mr. Stanley Oakes did act as our agent, but our order placed with him was for "whisky according to the sample he showed us and which was consigned to him by the same shippers. As soon as received intimation from the Collector of Customs that the whisky was not genuine, we refused to take delivery and declined to meet the draft against the consignment." Messrs. Framjee further ask that judgment be suspended until we are able to explain matters, as they are still unable to place all the facts of the case before the public, but promise to do so as soon as the correspondence with the Collector of Customs has concluded.

THE President of the Medical Board, Calcutta, has reported to the Government of India that Dr. Cunningham has examined the blood of six patients alleged to be suffering from bubonic plague and could find no microbe. Further he has compared local specimens of the alleged microbe with undoubted specimens sent from Bombay by Mr. Haffkine and found them to differ morphologically. Their growth when cultivated is different and they do not answer to the colour tests of Yersin and Kitasato. The conclusion drawn is that true bubonic plague does not exist in Calcutta at all. This, it may be said, only bears out the opinion of many practising medical men who have maintained all along on pathological grounds that there has not been a true case of the disease in Bengal. The Medical Board, however, to be on the safe side, is continuing its investigations into the nature of the local disease which has caused such alarm.

THE city of Madras is still mourning—for this is one of those points whereon local sentiment is sensitive—the recent reduction in its military garrison. In days within the memory of existing residents that garrison consisted of one European and one Native Infantry regiment, while the Artillery Brigade was stationed hard by at St Thomas' Mount, the headquarters of the old Madras Artillery. After the Mutiny the sepoy force was reduced by one battalion, and Madras went on with only four regiments until about fifteen years ago, when another Native battalion was removed. The war in Burma then necessitated the despatch of British regiment of active service, and since that time the Presidency town has had to share a battalion with Bellary; while in these last days military authorities have just removed a third Native Infantry regiment and transferred it to St. Thomas' Mount. The lines at Royapram, where this battalion was quartered, appear to have fallen into a ruinous condition, and there was absolutely no reason for rebuilding them. The town of Madras has a bad reputation for healthiness, and there was absolutely and there appears to be no doubt that the men will be better off in every way in their new station: but it is understood that the local Government could not reconcile themselves to a change which has the effect of leaving Madras with a smaller garrison than either of the other Presidency towns. As a little piece of compensation they proposed that they should at least have two more companies of the British regiment from Bellary, but the military authorities at headquarters were obdurate; and in case of a war, say with Russia, Madras would be left with no defence, but a force just fit for saluting and escorting purposes.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose name if we were to give it would lend prominence, says the *Pioneer* to his remarks, is disposed to question the policy of the reductions made by the railways connecting the North-West Provinces with Calcutta and Bombay in their rates for the upward carriage of grain. The question arises," he writes, "in connection with these reductions, whether any benefit will accrue from them to the consumer. The reductions probably vary between 1 anna and 3 annas per maund, and are so small, as looked at from the point of view of the famine-stricken inhabitant, buying his seer or two daily, that it may well be doubted whether the retail price is in any way cheapened. Again, taking the ports separately, one at least, namely, Bombay, has little or nothing to send, or that port would not during the last three months have drawn on Kurrachee for, say, 25,000 tons of wheat. Of the railways connecting the North-West Provinces with the sea-board, the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa are Government property, so that Government for each anna per maund by which the rate is reduced, sustains an actual money loss. During the second half of the year the Great Indian Peninsular Railway does not earn the interest guaranteed by Government and the Indian-Midland does not produced this interest either in the first or the second half, so that in regard to these lines also every rupee lost by reduced rates means a rupee out of the pocket of Government. The revenues of the country are now being curtailed by the reduced rates, and nobody is the gainer except the buniya. Would it not be better to keep rates up, and from the greater receipts so obtained, make direct grants to the local administrations where the scarcity prevails? To particularise, it is probable that Calcutta will have sent during the current month about 1,60,000 maunds to the North-West Provinces for each anna by which rates are reduced; the revenue falls by Rs. 10,000. Is it not better to keep that Rs. 10,000 in hand and disburse it direct, that to attempt to pass it by a filtering process through, firstly, the seller in Calcutta, and then the buniya up-country? It is true that of the Rs. 10,000 only four-fifths or Rs. 8,000 would come into the coffers of Government, the remaining one-fifth going to the company which works the East Indian Railway, but where the rate is reduced, Government loses that amount and the buniya gains it."

THE appeal preferred by the Court of Wards and the minor Raja of Pittapore against the decision of the District Judge of Godavery, decreeing in favour of the right of the plaintiff the Kumara Raja of Pittapore, to succeed to the zemindari of Pittapore, has been heard at the High Court by Mr. Justice Shephard and Mr. Justice Davies. The appeal was decided, their Lordships delivering judgment in favour of the appellants. They held that the zemindari was an impartible estate; that there was no proof that it was inalienable either by custom or by reason of the tenure; that the estate thus being alienable *inter vivos*, according to the decision in I. L. R., X. Allahabad, was equally alienable by will; that the late Raja's will was not void, as being in conflict with any contract or settlement made by him in the plaintiff's favour; and that the *persona designata* was the appellant, whether or not he was the son of the testator. The decree of the District Court was accordingly reversed and the suit brought by the Kumara Raja against the appellants was dismissed. The case will now be carried to the Privy Council.

MISSION WORK AMONG INDIAN STUDENTS.

THE efforts of the Student Volunteer Movement to reach the educated young men of India by the agency of the direct missionary effort of college men and University graduates are about to be supplemented in another direction. The Young Men's Christian Association has done useful work amongst the European and Eurasian populations of the large towns, and Native branches also exist. But it has long been felt that a more definite effort should be made to reach the educated youths of the country, and with this end in view the British National Council of the Y. M. C. A. has obtained the services of Mr. Frank Anderson, an Oxford B.A. He arrived in Bombay by the s. s. Oriental on Sunday last, and intends to devote his efforts principally, though not entirely, to work among the students. The rest of his time will be occupied in visiting the various Y.M.C.A. branches comprised in the District Union of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Anderson was accorded a hearty welcome to India, last evening, at a social meeting, convened for the purpose, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms of the Y. M. C. A. There was a good attendance, and a spirit of hearty earnestness pervaded the meeting. The chair was very appropriately taken by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of Wilson College, and the speakers included Mr. James Morris, and the Rev. Mr. Small, of Poona, who one and all expressed a hope that Mr. Anderson might have good success in his work. Dr. Mackichan, in a weighty address pointed out the difficulties of the work in which Mr. Anderson would be engaged, and gave that as a reason why Christian workers should cooperate with him, especially in the way of bringing him in contact with the young men he specially desires to reach—the young men under the influence of a new culture. They are being awakened by contact with the thought and life of the West, from the observance of ancient superstition, while on the other hand they were being drawn by strong attractions of family and tradition in the opposite direction. Situated as they are between these two forces, they are engaged in a constant intellectual and spiritual struggle, which for many of them is most real and earnest. This being so, they are specially entitled to the sympathy, help and guidance of those present, and he trusted that Mr. Anderson would be enabled to reach them and bring them that relief. Mr. Anderson audibly replied to the remarks made by Dr. Mackichan and other speakers, and spoke in high terms of the work carried on by the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society.

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1-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 163, 13 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday Thursday and Friday.—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Communion 3 p.m.—Sunrise 6-6 a.m.; Sunset 5-22 p.m.; High water 3-10m., 3-44s.; Low water 10-12m., 9-16s.
11 a.m.—Parish Service.—Hymns 447, 193 and 282.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 179, 213 and 224.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

6 p.m.—Evening Service by the Rev. T. Currie, M.A.
Psalm 119-9.
Hymns 130, 158 and 124.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
9 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 273, 274 and 275.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 161, 165 and 240.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 233, 235 and 223.
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Alms for the poor.

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Marathi Services.

10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 516 and 34.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 140, 304 and 537.

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9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Ps. 104, 13 tune; Par. 87, 6 tune; Hy. 145 and 149, 1st tune.
Anthem.—Behold how good and joyful.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER 1896.

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Full Moon ..... " 19th, 3h. 15·9m. p.m.
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Sat. 7—Sale of Work in aid of Cathedral Organ Fund, Mrs. Merett's, General Post Office, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.—R. V. R. Parade, parade ground, 5 p.m.—Roller Skating Rink—Departure of the English mails per s. s. Oriental—Sunrise 6-4 a.m.; Sunset 5-21 p.m.; High water 0-29m., 0-41s.; Low water 6-16m, 6-8s.

Sun. 8—23rd Sunday after Trinity—Sunrise 6-4 a.m.; Sunset 5-23 p.m.; High water 1-14m., 0-58s.; Low water 7-38m., 6-52s.

Mon. 9—V. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 a.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 6-5 a.m.; Sunset 5-23 p.m.; High water 1-58m., 1-47s.; Low water 7-48m. 7-37s.

Tues. 10—Sunrise 6-5 a.m.; Sunset 5-23 p.m.; High water 2-46m., 2-40s.; Low water 8-26m., 8-24s.

Wed. 11—Municipal Committee, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 6-6 a.m.; Sunset 5-22 p.m.; High water 3-40m., 3-44s.; Low water 10-12m., 9-16s.

Thurs. 12—Departure of R. I. M. S. Canning for Rangoon—Sunrise 6-6 a.m.; Sunset 5-22 p.m.; High water 4-45 m., 4-51s.; Low water 11-39m., 10-34s.

Fri. 13—Sunrise 6-7 a.m.; Sunset 5-22 p.m.; High water 5-51 m. 6-39s.; Low water 0-51s.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 5th November:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Rasra	Brawrs Mayor, Solicitor, High Court,
Lucknow DivCusha...	L C B Norton, I D C L I, Great Western Hotel,
Samvordan W I P	C Chocgalingam Nalcker, Engraver Espianade,
Simla	Mrs Kendall, Messagories S S Natal,
Wardar Trichy	T M M Venkatasam Pillay, Chief Merchants, No 237 Main Street,
Patna E I	Hall Harvey, Watsons Hotel,
Roseno	Hatherell Esq, S A Supt Tel ss,
Karachi	Bhagchand Esardas, Esq. Grant Road, B B Mr,
Quilon	G J Fernandes Esq.

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be checked in a few doses of Hennessy's Gout and Rheumatic Cure (Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-12 per bottle). Of all Chemists and Druggists, Wholesale Depot, 6, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the gums, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens a peculiar opposed to decay, gives to the teeth breath. It pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being in the taste, part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 6, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

THE following letter has been addressed to Mr. Carvell Williams, M. P.:—"Foreign Office, Oct. 16, 1896. Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 6th inst. enclosing a protest from the Baptist congregation of East Kirby against the alleged inaction of the European Powers in regard to the Armenian massacres. With reference to the hope expressed by you that Her Majesty's Government will make known to the public the actual position of this question, I am to say that Lord Salisbury regrets that he is not in a position to speak freely on the matter to which you refer, as if he could do so he might have an opportunity of removing some misapprehensions which appear to prevail in regard to it. But as Great Britain is taking no isolated action as Constantinople, there are obvious objections to his speaking freely on the subject, which would not exist if this country were acting independently of the other European Powers.—I am, etc.,

"T. H. SANDERSON."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ANGLO-ARMENIAN AGITATION.

The Armenian meeting convened at St. James's Hall, on Oct. 19, by the Anglo-Armenian Association attracted a large number of persons, who were unanimous in their sympathy with the object of the promoters, which was to protest against the barbarous rule of the Sultan. About forty provincial mayors attended, wearing their chains of office. The Bishop of Rochester, who took the chair in the absence, the speakers included Mr. James Morris, and the Rev. Mr. Small, of Poona, who one and all expressed a hope that Mr. Anderson might have good success in his work. Dr. Mackichan, in a weighty address pointed out the difficulties of the work in which Mr. Anderson would be engaged, and gave that as a reason why Christian workers should cooperate with him, especially in the way of bringing him in contact with the young men he specially desires to reach—the young men under the influence of a new culture. They are being awakened by contact with the thought and life of the West, from the observance of ancient superstition, while on the other hand they were being drawn by strong attractions of family and tradition in the opposite direction. Situated as they are between these two forces, they are engaged in a constant intellectual and spiritual struggle, which for many of them is most real and earnest. This being so, they are specially entitled to the sympathy, help and guidance of those present, and he trusted that Mr. Anderson would be enabled to reach them and bring them that relief. Mr. Anderson audibly replied to the remarks made by Dr. Mackichan and other speakers, and spoke in high terms of the work carried on by the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 2 Lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent. and consequently exactly in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., LL., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Unions, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

PRESENTS.—GOLD and SILVER Albert's Bangles, Rings, Studs, Charms, Ear-wires, Silver Filigree Work, Photo-Frames, &c., &c.—B. MUSHEERANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS for all XMAS GOODS, are now Ready with Calendar for 1897. Sent Post Free on application. Apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS Fort, Bombay.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant: it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and immediate relief. Rs. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M.DASTOOR & Co's, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW Mr. W. Morris' Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Garden, &c., at Pali Hill, Bandora, TO BE SOLD, on SUNDAY, 8th inst.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Jelovitz Valuable Furniture, etc., at Colaba Causeway, Next to Apollo Hotel, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-8; Rose Pekoe Rs. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-2; Pekoe Rs. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increased demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

WITH three days out of the six covered by this report devoted to the native *Dewali* holidays, during which the Banks and markets generally have been closed, and business virtually at a standstill, we have but little to chronicle this evening in this column. A very limited amount of business was done in our principal articles of export on days when the markets were open, the feeling in all, however, having remained steady, and prices unchanged. Rates of Exchange advanced 1-16d. after the date of our last report, and this rise was maintained until the Banks closed on Tuesday evening, to re-open to-morrow morning. Money has approached tightness Rupee Securities have shown no change in either denomination. Freights have been quiet, withch quotations nominally unaltered. Very little business has been reported in Imports on account of the holidays; and the tone of the Piece-Goods market before these set in was dull, with transactions upon a very small scale.

MONEY.—During the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, Money was in good demand approaching stringency; but the items of the Return showed but little movement compared with those in the previous week, the Cash Balance on Saturday at 120 lakhs having been 2 lakhs more than at the end of the week preceding, while the state of the trade demand was indicated by an increase of some 7¼ lakhs, as against a decrease of 2¼ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return, withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of some 9¾ lakhs having been partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Bills Discounted, the Cash Balance having been helped by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of 11¼ lakhs Against a decrease in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office there was an increase at the branches, leaving a net falling off of 1¾ lakh.

The market, meantime, has shown signs of stringency; but the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 6 per cent., 4 per cent. being quoted outside.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone last mail day at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates afterwards became firmer and 1s. 2 23-32d. was obtained at the close for Wire Transfer and Demand, while 1s. 2 29-32d. was the rate for three months' sight Bills. Steady to firm on Monday the market opened at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand as well as for three months' sight Credits. A large business was done with the Bazaar, but otherwise business was quiet with not much passing either way. On Tuesday 1s. 2 23-32d. was named at opening for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was little doing either way, but the rate for Wire Transfer advanced at one time to 1s. 2¾d., the market having closed quiet but steady not to re-open till to-morrow at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.	do.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 22d.	do.
Credits	do.	1s. 2 29-32d.	do.
Do.	do.	1s. 3 1-32d.	do.
Documents	3 months' sights	1s. 2 15-16d.	do.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 1-16d.	do.
Francs	3 do.	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was dull at opening last mail day with 102 7-8 quoted for Money and 102 11-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, and closed 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. below these rates; Threes were quoted at 103½, nominal. On Monday the market opened at 102 7-8 for Cash and 102 for this month's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, from which rates advanced to 103 and 102 15-16, respectively, in a steady market, having closed at the enhanced quotations, with 3 per Cents quoted at par. Rates opened on Tuesday at 103 5-16 and 103 3-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, but declined in a quiet market, having rallied at the close, however, and left off 1-16 per cent. below opening quotations; Threes were quoted at 101, and the market closed for the *Dewali* holidays till to-morrow morning, at these rates.

Municipal 5 perCent. Loan is unchanged at 133½; as also are Port Trust Bonds, at 114½.

SHARES.—Since last Friday this market has been open for only two days, and of business there has been nothing to speak of. This evening's quotations show merely the following changes as compared with those of a week ago :—An advance of Rs. 10 in Southern Mahratta, and of Rs. 5 in David; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough, Rs. 10 in China, and Rs. 5 in James Greaves. Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Re. 1¼.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In the early part of the week, the volume of business in staple *Grey-Goods* was very small, on account of the high prices of foodstuffs caused by the bad harvest, and also by the prevalence, locally, of the fever epidemic, and latterly nothing has been done owing to the holidays. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed* Goods, also as well as in *Local*, there has been very little doing from the same causes. The clearances from the Bazaar are estimated at 1,500 packages of *Imported* Goods, and 700 of *Local*.

YARNS.—The Market for *Imported Yarns* has been slack and the feeling quiet; but prices are unchanged. Only a very small business has transpired in *Bombay Spinnings*, China buyers not having been operating on account of the position of the China markets where there has been a heavy fall in Exchange. The sales here for the week are estimated at 1,000 bales.

METALS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Copper*, *Yellow Metal*, and *Iron*, the market having been steady for all, prices unchanged.

COAL.—The business reported this week has been in ready *Seebpore* Bengal, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 11¼ per ton; Ready *Japan*, at Rs. 13-1-8 per ton; and Singareni, at Rs. 13 per ton. The latter discription is increasing in popularity every day, and although we are in the holidays Mill-owners have been buying largely, several thousand tons having been sold daily. The market closes quiet but steady, and we quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	...	*nil.*
West "	...	"
Australian ...	...	"
Powell's	...	Rs. 23½ per ton.
Cardiff...	...	" 23 "
Japan...	...	" 13¼ "
Singareni	...	" 13 "
Seebpore	...	" 12 "
Sanctoria	...	" 13 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the three days, since the date of our last report, during which this market has not been open for holidays, only a small business was done in this staple for account of local spinners, and less by exporters, the tone of the market having been dull at the close of last week, and steady thereafter. The purchases by the Mills amounted to about 3,000 bales, consisting of old Oomrawattee kinds, Compta, Dhollera, Dharwar, and Bengal, and a little new Oomras; while shippers took some 1,500 bales of old and new Bengal, new Oomra descriptions, and old Dhollera. Arrivals of Bengal of the new crops are increasing, and small parcels of different growths of Oomrawattee are beginning to come to market.

The arrivals of Cotton of the new crop, so far, have been 12,000 bales, consisting mainly of Bengal; but including a little Oomra description, compared with 23,500 bales received up to the same date last season.

In the continuance of the drought over the upcountry districts Monday morning's official telegraphic weather and crop reports offered no fresh point of interest, and prospects of the foodstuffs harvest became daily more gloomy. As regards the Cotton crop, picking was going on to a greater or less extent in all the districts of the Bengal and Oorawattee circles. At Broach the plants continued to flourish in seasonable weather and were in flower and showing bolls; while at Veerungaum and Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle, the weather was also seasonable, the plants being healthy and continuing to show improvement in the latter district; but at Dhollera itself the dewfall was insufficient.

The following are to-days' quotations for Pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per cand.	Per lb. C. & f.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 172	2 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 162	3 1-16d.
Do. Good	" 150	2 27-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	" 187	3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 179	3 5-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 176	3 1-4d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 189	3 15-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 200	3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 192	3 17-32d.
Do. Good	" 182	3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	" 194	3 9-16d.
Westerns	" 185	3 13-32d.
Broach, Fine	" 214	3 7-8d.
Do. Good	" 205	3 3-4d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. E. P. Bales.
Bengals	10,000	16,000
Berar	1,000	3,000
Khandesh	1,000	4,500
	12,000	23,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	If 96, Bales.
For the week	12,245	20,007	3,387
From 1st Jan. to 5th November	1,703,799	1,491,751	1,5 47,799
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,545	16,078	2,789
From 1st Jan. to 5th November	718,999	534,548	7 81,904
Clearances to China, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	453	5,335	3,322
From 1st Jan. to 5th November	319,337	145,555	2,80,161

WHEAT.—On days when this market has been open during the past week, the feeling has been steady, and a moderate amount of business [for shippers' account was reported, prices remaining at their old level as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 6	1	3 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 6	0	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 6	1	0 "
Red Delhi	" 5	15	0 "
Hard Yellow	" 6	4	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 5	12	0 "
Hard Red	" 6	0	0 "

SEEDS have been in the same position as Wheat both as to the tone of the market and the amount of export business passing, the following having been the closing quotations on Tuesday evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0 to 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	8-5-0 to 8-7-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 8-2-0 to 8-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 7-14-0 to 8-0-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 46-0-0 to 47-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 44-0-0 to 45-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	58,750	92,982	32,335
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	3,093,666	4,468,767	3,158,044
Linseed for the week	15,849	9,403	12,544
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	3,405,214	2,617,596	5,178,290
Rapeseed for the week	29,703	15,108	4,983
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	1,235,380	2,039,887	3,327,552
Gingellyseed for the week	33,288	38,291	20,032
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	976,297	875,555	857,476

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	27,931	2,074
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	1,427,614	2,435,730	1,554,216
Linseed for the week	06,068	16,423	39,687
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	3,057,156	2,482,700	5,179,882
Rapeseed for the week	51,060	24,628	39,183
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	1,266,089	1,733,647	3,149,289
Gingellyseed for the week	18,174	41,573	13,178
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th November	1,083,171	1,088,250	914,240

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Deepdale, 1,650 tons, Captain E Peck arrived in harbour yesterday from London (30th September) via Karachi, with a cargo of Gunpowder and general. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE BISN Co's ss Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain J A Robertson, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Karachi (3rd November) via Cutch Mandvi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon-Major Beville, Mr J B Arnold, Mr Loch, Mr Walsh, Mr C G Cocklin, Mr Mathieson and 157 deck. She will sail to-day for the above ports, with a general cargo and 79 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 9 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No 7, per Austrian Lloyd's ss Maria Valerie, Capt. A Pellizar :—From Bombay to Trieste and Venice.—Lt-Col and Mrs Malcolm Stevens, Miss Stevens, Major and Mrs H Vowell, Mr and Mrs Schwartz and Mrs Pescio. From Bombay to Karachi.—Mr Pescio. From Karachi to Trieste and Venice.—Capt and Mrs H Hall, Revd and Mrs H J Spence Gray, Mrs E L Porter and child, Mrs Browne, Major V Tounschy, Capt Wansborough and Mr Bebise.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Megna	753	Williams			M M &Co
B	Clycesdale	2295	Sharp	Havre	16-11	W & A G &Co
C	Mohamudi	1252	Erickson	R S Ports	10-11	Bell & Co
D	Nasori	912	Miller	Jeddah		Do.
G	Safari	892	Klene	Zanzibar	5-11	F Hoyer
H	Avoca	1048	Davidson	Mauritius		H C Bunth
K	Ponani	552	Fakeera	Mangalore	5-11	Shepherd & Co
L	Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	7-11	Do.
M	Mahamadi	547	Aslam	Q Gulf	12-11	Do.
N	Azamor	2006	Gibson	Dunkirk	5-11	Wallace &Co
O	Don of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	25-11	W & A G & Co
P	Melford	1150	Valentine	Liverpool		Bombay Co
Q	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	7-11	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Australia	2231	Tait	Marseilles	5-11	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2131	De Costa	Genova	12-11	F Crocco
4	Bisagno	1493	Mancini	China	2-11	F Crocco
5	Oriental	3855	Moxio	Aden	7-11	P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1911	Barcham	China		P & O Co
7	M Valerie	3944	Fellner	Trieste	7-11	A L L N Co
11	Kaiser	86		Damaitar		Shepherd & Co
12	Kt Commander	2731	Darant			K Nixon & Co
14	Kapurthala	721	Robertson	Karachi	7-11	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	7-11	Shepherd & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, Ph. Sm. 14'56.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or Sh. 5m. 44·89 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Deepdale (s)	Peck	London via Karachi.
	Caledonia (s)	Lendrum	London, Oct 17.
	Nursal (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Safari (s)	Klenne	Zanzibar, &c.
	Dilwara (transport)	Mann	Southampton.
	Australia (s)	Tait	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Maria Valerie, Fellner, for Trieste via Karachi.
" Kapurthala, Robertson, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Megna, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kangra, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
3	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, Oct. 27.
	Shah Jehan bq	Abadby	Stoga, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Steamers Emir, Siam, White Cross, Gloucester City and Malda, Brig Dorane.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Orient s—155 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,925 cwt linseed Glade and Co; 2,000 cwt meal bones, Mooljee Jamal.
FOR ANTWERP.
Clydesdale s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Hydaspes s—106 bales cotton, H A R Sheerazi; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rohilla s—150 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bisagno s—54½ cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—445 bales twist, Tata and Co; 807 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day (Saturday) 7th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for a march out.

Dress :—Review order.—Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows :—
Byculla & School.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—One

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELEASE OF CAPTAIN MARRIOTT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Captain Marriott, of the Norfolk Regiment, who was captured by brigands near Smyrna, has been released, the Turkish Government having paid the ransom of ten thousand pounds demanded.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The Duke of Orleans was married to the Archduchess Marie Dorothea here, to-day, in royal state.

ANOTHER STARTLING REVELATION.

The "Neue Freie Press" publishes a fresh revelation which is ascribed to Prince Bismarck, and according to which during 1875 a Russian diplomat told Prince Bismarck that the Russian Army was clamouring to be employed. Shortly afterwards the Tsar sounded Prince Bismarck as to whether Germany would acquiesce with Russia in attacking Austria and that some time later the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg was similarly sounded.

Prince Bismarck thereupon informed the Emperor William, who recalled the Ambassador from St. Petersburg, and the idea of an attack on Austria was abandoned, but Russia finally declared war on Turkey.

THE ELECTION OF MR. McKINLEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Mr. McKinley has telegraphed to his manager that the American people ignoring Party lines declared they detest repudiation and dishonour.

Mr. Bryan has sent his congratulations to Mr. McKinley on his election, in which he says, "We submitted the issue to the American people, and their will is law."

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 30th October, left here for Aden, at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE BENGAL RICE CROP.

ANTICIPATED FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

A Midnapore correspondent telegraphs:—Inland from the rivers the rice crop will be an almost total failure in the Southern part of Balasore District, unless there is rain within a few days. Some of the fields are turning yellow, and the head is not yet formed. Some are cutting the withered plants to feed cattle. Within the irrigation limits from the rivers and creeks there will be good crops, except where the farmers are too lazy to irrigate.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Nov. 6.

Military Works Department—Second Lieutenant C. J. Heath, Royal Engineer Attached Officers, is transferred from Bombay Division to the Poona Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has leave of absence:—Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor E. G. Facey, three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major F. B. Leccy, No. 11 Company Western Division, has been transferred to the 68th Field Battery Royal Artillery. Second Lieutenant H. J. Grieg, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 28th Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, vice C. A. Cleghorn, transferred to the Sierra Leone Detachment at Home.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 6.

The fourth ties of the Polo Tournament were played, to-day. The Hyderabad Contingent beat the Royal Artillery by seven goals and four subsidiaries to three goals and three subsidiaries. This leaves the Fourth and the Nineteenth Hussars and the Contingent to play off the Tournament. The final tie has been fixed for Monday. The Minister has been "At Home" on the maidan each afternoon during the Tournament, and his hospitality was unbounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton from Colombo arrived here 2nd afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 5

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending, yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,800,000; Decrease, £400,000; Public Deposits, £5,100,000; Decrease, £900,000; Other Deposits, £43,800,000; Increase, £200,000; Other Securities, £27,600,000; Increase, £700,000; Notes and Gold, £25,500,000; Decrease, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

There has as yet been no material change in the situation. The returns ending, yesterday, at 10 p.m., show ten fresh cases and nine deaths. In Mandvie there has been an apparent decrease, but in the E ward (Bhuleshwar, Kalbadivie, etc.) a tendency for the disease to spread is observable. In the A ward (Colaba) there were two cases and two deaths. In the Mandvie ward two cases and three deaths were recorded. In the C ward four cases and four deaths took place, while in the B ward (Cammatipura, Byculla, etc.) there were two cases. There was no death in the hospital. The total number of cases to date is 579, and of these 405 have terminated fatally.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND.

A very successful sale of Fancy Work in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund was held at Mrs. Merritt's residence at the General Post Office yesterday evening. The Bazaar attracted a large number of visitors and the sale of work was briskly kept up till 7-30 p.m. There were several stalls at which Mrs. Heyn, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Thoburn and Mrs. Robb and other ladies presided. A most enjoyable programme of vocal and instrumental music was provided—Miss Walton, Miss Mayhew, Miss Thorpe, Miss McLean, and Messrs. Vining, Jameson, Oliver, Deane, and Evans, singing and playing. There was a Bran Pie for the children presided over by Mr. Sherman, who was kept busily at work by the little ones during the evening. Mr. Hore's photograph was largely patronized, especially as an enlivening programme was selected. Sergeon-Captain Jennings' Fairy Gallery was a feature of the evening, and the visitors to it were treated to a refined and elevating entertainment. The sale will be held again this evening, at 4-30 p.m., and we have no doubt that it will be patronized as largely as it deserves.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the various Kingdoms, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 5th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	2	30	48	27
Teheran	4	2	30	21	21
Suez	4	2	30	21	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. of the 6th November, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	5	..	2
" Karachi	..	40	..	2
" Madras	..	17	..	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

The ninety-first anniversary of Nelson's glorious victory was celebrated in London and the Provinces on Wednesday. In the metropolis the preparations were on a great scale. Steeple jacks were employed to wreath the famous monument in Trafalgar Square from top to bottom with laurel, and at the base of the column were an immense number of beautiful wreaths and other floral tributes. One of the wreaths had attached to it the inscription "From the daughters and grandson of one who served as a midshipman on board the Neptune at the battle of Trafalgar." Another came from the widow of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir G. Rose Sartorius, who served as a midshipman on the Tonnant in the battle. A frame surrounded with laurels bore photographs of Nelson and the Victory and a plan of the action, with the inscription:—"A tribute to the memory of Lord Nelson, the hero of the seas, from Henry F. Brion, grandson of Richard Simmons, of Hastings, a pilot of Lord Nelson, who was in the engagement. May Britons of to-day do their duty." Admiral Sir H. Chads also sent a tribute: "In memory of Lord Nelson." Some of the most effective of the tributes came from the Colonies. Emblems were also contributed by the Royal Colonial Institute, the Liverpool branch of the Navy League, the London Shipmasters' Society, the Ships' company of the Foudroyant, the officers of the Training Squadron—the Active, Volage, Champion, and Calypso—the captain and crew of her Majesty's ship Excellent, the training ship Mercury in Southampton Water, the village of Burnham Thorpe, and other individuals and bodies. The Admiralty were asked to allow some bluejackets and marines to be placed on guard at the column, but Mr. Goschen could not see his way to acceding to this request. He said he was "not insensible to the advantage of giving the inhabitants of the metropolis an occasional opportunity of seeing an organized body of bluejackets and marines, but the choice of such occasions must be reserved to the Board of Admiralty. Nor could they place the necessary arrangements in the hands of a private association." Moreover, the course suggested was not in accordance with the custom of the service and would not in his opinion adequately serve the object it was intended to accomplish. Another reason which no doubt operated upon his mind he could hardly mention. He evidently did not wish to increase the suspicion that this remarkable demonstration has caused amongst some of our friends on the Continent. The fine weather helped to make the affair the huge success it was. I passed by the square several times during the day, and on each occasion it was literally packed with people mostly well dressed and very different from the crowds that one was accustomed to see there in the days when it was so frequently used for popular political agitations. The intelligent foreigners who looked on at the remarkable sight must have been struck, as I myself was, with the perfect quietness of the crowd. Everybody looked interested, but they were as mute as if they had been attending the funeral and not the apotheosis of

ENGLAND'S GREATEST NAVAL HERO.

If a story that is going about is true some of those present were in a blissful state of ignorance as to what this great assemblage really meant. "Is it in honour of the late Archbishop?" a policeman was asked. "No," replied the guardian of law and order, "it is to celebrate the Battle of Waterloo." This incident ought to soothe the fears of those persons abroad who still choose to think in spite of the elaborate disclaimers of our press that we are all eaten up with Chauvinism. Least of all was the manifestation directed against our nearest neighbours, as some of the most influential of their journals are constrained to honestly admit. It must also be gratifying to them to learn that some Englishmen of whose patriotism there can be no doubt doubted the wisdom of the measures taken by the Navy League for the purpose and solely for the purpose of forcibly bringing home to the people of these isles the necessity of maintaining our Navy at its proper strength. At Warwick, for example, there was no celebration of the event mainly in deference to the wishes of the Mayor, a popular Conservative nobleman and a great friend of the Prince of Wales. Englishmen, however, have upon the whole, as the *Times* says, no reason to complain of the comments of the Continental press. The most sensible of all remarks have been made in a quarter from which we have not received much praise or consideration of late. "Whatever may have been the motive for the present *renaissance* of the Trafalgar celebration," says the *Vossiche Zeitung*, "of Berlin, it cannot be taken amiss if Englishmen preserve with joyful pride the memory of the Trafalgar victory. England's present position among the Powers of the world dates from October 21, 1805, when Nelson in a fierce three hours' struggle annihilated the magnificent fleet which it had cost Napoleon six years of effort to create. Unaffected by the reproaches recently addressed to Germany by the London press, we warmly join in to-day's memorial celebration—not because the vanquished were Frenchmen, but because the victory which Nelson sealed with his heart's blood preserved England from being flooded by the legions of the Corsican conqueror, and thus saved a free position for the spirit of liberty whence to continue the ceaseless fight against the French domination over Europe. And it England to-day affords an hospitable asylum for all the politically persecuted of the Continent, the circumstance is due to Trafalgar Day, which the whole of civilized humanity has some reason to celebrate with the British nation." We may after this unmistakably sincere burst of generosity almost hope to find a German editor once more thanking God that England exists. In Paris the press has not taken quite so broad a view of the matter. The *Temps*, while making allowance for the reasons of the *Sedanfest* in Germany, which set aside the international delicacy of not celebrating anniversaries displeasing to outsiders, sees little ground for the Trafalgar celebrations in England. The *Temps* acknowledges, however, that this Chauvinism is due in part to the revival of interest in naval glories effected by Captain Mahan and English historians. The *Débats* thinks that we have shown want of tact, and tells us that Frenchmen would not think of noisily celebrating their country's military glories. Perhaps not; but then the French are

MORE INFLAMMABLE THAN WE ARE.

If the crowds in Trafalgar Square the day before yesterday had been impulsive Frenchmen, and not unimpassioned Englishmen, the air "would have been rent with cries of "*a Berlin!*" The *Figaro* less nervously says:—"We are pleased to think that there is no possible idea of wounding Spain and ourselves by the celebration held in England to-day. But if we are to take no umbrage at this commemoration we must still not lose sight of the lesson which we can derive from this day, even after the lapse of more than 90 years." The *Soleil* thinks, mistakenly, that we have forgotten Inkerman, when half-a-century later than Trafalgar, French soldiers extricated their English brothers in arms from a very critical position and regards the manifestation as "not worthy of a great people." The *Soleil* adds:—"The cheers of the British people, however loud, will not cross the Channel, and our English *confreres* would be rather at a loss to explain how and why such a celebration has been found necessary." There were no cheers even to cross the square, and if the able editor of the *Soleil* takes the trouble to put himself in communication with the Navy League he will understand how and why the celebration has been found necessary.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN PRESS WAR.

As might have been expected, the remarkably outspoken protest made last week by the *Times* against the repeated attacks of the German newspapers provoked some characteristic retorts. The *North German Gazette* informs the "organ of Cecil Rhodes and his accomplices" that if it hopes to arouse German anxiety by pointing to an alleged loosening of the Triple Alliance, and thereby to soften the tone of German utterances, it has gone to work in quite a wrong way. The *Vossische Zeitung* declares that the provocative arrogance which it says, though some of us were not aware of the fact, has been manifested by the French press since the Czar's visit has infected English newspapers, which with one accord attack the German journals that made bold to oppose British immoderation and to support the action of the German Government in the Zanzibar affair as decidedly as in the Transvaal incident. The majority of German newspapers, and with them the entire public opinion of Germany, feel neither love nor hate of England, but merely wish that the relations between the two Powers should be based upon calm considerations. Germany can silently give way when her interests are directly or indirectly endangered by English plans. This is the opinion of the vast majority of the German people. "If it suffice to estrange from us the hearts of the English it is but a proof that British arrogance merely assigns to us a subordinate position in the council of the nations, a position which we outgrew a generation ago." The *Kreuz Zeitung* admits that "mistrust and anger prevail throughout wide circles of the German people on account of British usages." The *National Zeitung* expatiates upon the "pompous nonsense" of an understanding between England, France and Russia, while the *Hamburgh Nachrichten* in its usual sledgehammer fashion describes the *Times* article as the outcome of the ill-concealed uneasiness at the "splendid isolation" which is the inevitable consequence of the "shifty self-seeking policy of Great Britain." Prince Bismarck's organ says that if the Czar's visit has political significance for any State it has significance for Great Britain, and is so angry that it accuses of "pressing Italy to secede from the Triple Alliance." All the German papers repeat their denial that that alliance is in the condition imagined by the rest of the world. There are other similar denunciations, but I have quoted sufficient to show how bitter is the present feeling of the inspired press of the Vaterland towards this country. The *Times*, as a rejoinder to the German charge of land-grabbing, "the beginning of the present quarrel, prints a very interesting article which shows that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The article is entitled "Twelve years' Land-Grabbing," and it brings out some instructive facts. The figures brought together by the *Times* show that during the past twelve years we have not been the only or even relatively

THE GREATEST SINNER;

for while our acquisitions have amounted to 2,600,000 square miles, as Lord Rosebery stated in his speech at Edinburgh, France with her smaller Colonial Empire absorbed 2,500,000 square miles, and Germany, which in 1884 did not own a single square mile outside her own frontiers, is now the possessor of one million square miles of foreign territory. Belgium's possessions in the Congo are known to all. In the circumstances the Germans, as the *Times* fairly says, only make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world when they vent their ill-humour by flinging at this country charges which, as the world knows, can be brought with at least equal justice against other nations including themselves. The leading article repels the accusation of having used menace in its former article. "Germany has made considerable efforts in the past to obtain the adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance; and British statesmen, seeing in that alliance certain guarantee of peace, have leaned in that direction, not always without discontent on the part of a considerable section of the English people. It seems to us that the Triple Alliance needs quite as much as at any previous time all the support and countenance it can get; and what we wanted to point out to the German press and those who inspire it was, that constant abuse of this country does not render it easier for British statesmen to give that countenance." Everybody here thinks that the *Times* was justified in speaking out its mind, but there are some people who wish that the leading journal had taken a somewhat different line. They maintain that it would have been better not to say so much about the Tripie Alliance and its having been decidedly weakened by recent events. But they are in a minority. It was necessary to use arguments that would bring home to the German press, or rather those who inspire the German press, the folly of continuing their present attitude towards this country.

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION.

If Lord Rosebery's object in throwing up the Liberal leadership was to kill the Armenian agitation, his lordship must be fairly satisfied with the result of his sacrifice. My friend, Mr. Edward Atkin, of the War Office, who in his leisure moments has, with the aid of the Duke of Westminster's name, engineered the movement with so much skill believes that it will go on, but the *Times* is right when it says, as it does this morning, that so far as the demand for isolated action is concerned the agitation is practically dead. The great meeting in St. James's Hall—disguise the fact as its promoters may—was only a partial success, and I doubt if its influence will prove to be greater than the abortive demonstration of a fortnight ago in Hyde Park. A great deal is made of the fact that a hundred provincial Mayors occupied seats on the platform, but I wonder how many would have attended if the meeting had not been fixed for the evening previous to the annual ball at the Mansion House, at which every self-respecting chief Magistrate in England makes a point of exhibiting his gorgeous chain of office. Perhaps the most interesting feature were the letters read from destinguished persons who preferred to remain at home. Mr. Gladstone's was the longest and the strongest. He has lately dropped calling the Sultan the Great Assassin, but the now famous description crept in on the right hook. gentleman's letter is the Bishop of Rochester who presided. Mr. Gladstone wrote:—"To say that our enforcement of our treaty rights to stop systematic massacre, together with effective security against our abusing them for selfish purposes, would provoke hostilities from one or more Powers is, in my judgment, a wild paradox with no support from reason or from history." He went on to say that to advertise beforehand, in the ears of the Great Assassin, that our action will under all circumstances be cut down to what the most backward of the six may think sufficient appeared to him, after the experience we have had, to be an abandonment alike of duty and of prudence. A national movement subjected at the outset to such a condition must, in his opinion, be not only barren of results, but probably mischievous by encouraging hopes doomed to disappointment. Lord Kimberley wrote so judiciously that I almost wonder his letter was not suppressed. Lord Kimberley warmly sympathises with the Armenians, though

THEY ARE NOT ANGELS,

as some of their most enthusiastic friends admit in private, but the ex-Foreign Secretary added:—"I am confident that the great meeting, while giving vent to feelings that must find expression, will agree to support the Government in every effort to render further wrong-doing impossible by the substitution of some form of decent government, for the benefit of Christian and Mahomedan alike, in the place of the flagrant misrule which is ruining some of the fairest provinces on earth. As the Lord Mayor of London, who has kept out of the agitation from the outset, refused to attend, his place was taken by the Chairman of the London County Council. The Bishop of Hereford is said to have moved the not very enthusiastic audience to something like enthusiasm by his concluding words. He had he said a dearly-loved son, who was serving the Queen as one of her soldiers, and he would send him forth to any risk which the Prime Minister might think necessary for the preservation of England's honour. The sole importance attached to that remark was this—that he knew (and it would be well if the statesmen of Europe were convinced of it) that the same sacrifice would be freely and unflinchingly made—though it might be with bleeding hearts—in a hundred thousand English homes. If the worthy Bishop's son happens to be in a regiment ordered on a active service at any time, I presume that he would go, and gladly go, without first asking his father's permission, but this observation of Dr. Wilson was, I am told by one of the organizers of the meeting, the greatest hit of the evening. Lord Rosebery's name was mentioned once and hissed. It was meaningly by the eminent Baptist Minister, Dr. Clifford, apparently (so some of his critics say) to see how it would be received. The most valuable contribution to the Armenian controversy made this week is not Mr. Courtney's proposal to set up Cyprus as an independent Principality and to abandon Egypt, but a letter from our former Ambassador at Constintinople, Sir Henry Elliot. He, like all well-informed people

BLAMES THE SULTAN PERSONALLY

for the massacres. Formerly, as Lord Salisbury has previously reminded us, the whole business of the country was conducted at the Porte by the Grand Vizier and the Ministers under him with comparatively little interference from the Palace except in matters of importance. If from any cause a popular demonstration or tumult arose, it was directed against the Grand Vizier, and it was usually promptly appeased by the Sovereign, who dismissed his obnoxious servant and appointed a more acceptable successor. Abdul Hamid, however, has reduced his Grand Viziers to the merest ciphers, and the people now know that the grievances they used to lay to the charge of the Minister, proceed from the Sultan himself, and there is no scapegoat that he could offer up to appease them when their patience becomes exhausted. Sir Henry Elliot goes on to say that the malady from which Turkey is suffering, although its symptoms may be more acute and more apparent in some districts than in others, is one that affects the whole empire, and is not to be reached by mere local applications, which, as has already been made only too apparent, may easily do more harm than good. To be attacked with success it must be attacked at its source and centre, which lie in the Sultan's Palace, and by the establishment of a control over the mere will of the Sovereign. If it is asked what that control is to be, the answer is that in Turkey, as in other countries, it must be in the hands of the nation itself. The Sultan is at this moment much more afraid of the Young Turkey party than he is of the Foreign Powers, for he knows that there is behind it the good wishes of the bulk of his subjects, and he is endeavouring to suppress them with an iron hand. He suggests that those who attend the meetings that are taking place throughout the country, instead of being satisfied with denunciations of the horrors that have been perpetrated, should show "that every effort to put an end to the system under which they occurred would be gladly welcomed in this country. This, he says, would afford immense encouragement to the reforming party, from which alone any good result is to be hoped for." Mr. Asquith and other speakers have contended that the agitation in England has removed from the minds of foreign peoples the suspicion that our object throughout has been selfish. Mr. Goschen in the address he delivered at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, yesterday, on "International Prejudice" did not go so far as this, but he hopes that the effect may eventually be to prove our sincerity. His words on the subject are worth quoting: "Some exceptional circumstances have helped on this occasion to remove at last some most unfounded suspicions, and a late (flatent) conviction as to our honesty of purpose may by this time have been brought home to foreign opinion. But the task of the removal of the falsities scattered by prejudice has never been heavier. Indeed, at one time it seemed as if it were a task of despair. It is not uninteresting in this connexion to inquire what real effect has been produced abroad by those outbursts of public feeling in this country which have been so remarkable. Their intensity, their ubiquity, and, on the whole, their unanimity could not be possibly disputed by any impartial spectator." But, so far as I have been able to judge, their effect on foreign opinion has not been what might have been expected. They have been powerless to convince foreigners of

THE INTEGRITY OF OUR DIPLOMATIC PURPOSES.

Our neighbours will not understand them, and they have little belief in them. Everybody is anxiously awaiting Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall, on Lord Mayor's Day. Mr. Courtney's intervention has led to an interesting controversy between him and Lord Rosebery. The late leader of the Liberal party compared Mr. Courtney's heroic remedies to the confidence trick. Mr. Courtney's interpretation of this was that Lord Rosebery spoke of Egypt as "our" territory, and implied that foreign powers were knaves—the knaves who walk off with the simpleton's property. Lord Rosebery says he begins, after all, to rejoice that Mr. Courtney remains official!

SIR SOMERS VINE AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A paragraph apparently of authoritative inspiration has been going the round of the press stating that Sir J. Somers Vine's resignation of the Sub-Directorship of the Imperial Institute was not, as has been generally reported, due to his desire to take up a directorship on the board of a highly-lucrative commercial company, but on account of his strong objection to the change of policy in the management of the institute which would seem to have at last been definitely determined on. From the beginning two policies have been contending for mastery in connection with the institute, the popular policy upheld by Sir Somers Vine and the strictly scientific and technical policy of Sir Frederick Abel, of which the most active and strenuous advocate has been Sir George Birdwood. An essential condition of the latter policy is a State subvention or rather a number of state subventions Indian, Colonial, and Imperial. As these would involve state control Sir Somers Vine has on principle always been opposed to them, contending that the vitality and usefulness of the Imperial Institute depended on popular support while state support would be destructive. He has always viewed Sir G. Birdwood's proposals with suspicion, believing that that gentleman's object was to enable the India Office, the Colonial office, and the Board of Trade to swallow up the Institute and to degrade a great popular movement of the Queen's reign to a mere bureaucratic organization, a commercial annex to the offices round Downing Street. The recent blue-book on the India Office grants to the Imperial Institute showed how long and how bitter the struggle between these rival policies had been, while the fact of the publication of these official papers was significant to all "in the know" that the scientific policy had made a record score and was probably destined sooner or later to triumph completely. The organization of the Research Department of the Imperial Institute completed Sir Somers Vine's disgust. I believe that this is the true inwardness of his action, and impartial judges of the position may be inclined to think that he and the Imperial Institute authorities have shown themselves too impatient, he in tendering his resignation and they in accepting it. There is room enough and more for the full swing of both policies, the Puritan and the Cavalier, and certainly it is not the former that required restriction. Sir Somers Vine should have held on, and the authorities of the Institute before they let him go should have made some of the solid means for successfully carrying on the severely scientific and utilitarian programme to which they are being pressed by Sir G. Birdwood to commit themselves. It will be interesting to follow the developments of a matter of nearly as wide interest in India as in this country.

ARCHBISHOP BENSON.

The high and saintly nature of the destinguished Primate whose loss is so deeply deplored, was dwelt upon in thousands of pulpits last Sunday while his courteous bearing to high and low and his unending exertions on behalf of the Church he loved were emphasised by the preachers. At Canterbury Cathedral one of the funeral sermons was preached by the most brilliant Churchmen of the day. Dean Farrar who described the death of Dr. Benson at such a time as this as a grievous loss to the whole Church of England and one which will be felt throughout the world. There may seem to some a touch of exaggeration in these words and in certain things that have been written about the lamented ecclesiastic. They say the truth in his lifetime he was not generally regarded as one of the greatest of modern Archbishops. The Bishop of London probably had this in his mind when in his sermon on Sunday evening in the Cathedral of Thomas Becket he said:—"The loved chief who has been taken from us had great gifts which we can now recognize to the full, because all accessories are, as it were, stripped away—great gifts which he used in the service of the Church, the statesman, the scholar, the preacher and the teacher, the administrator to great businesses of the spiritual life." There is in Saturday's *Punch* an interesting appreciation of Dr. Benson from the pen of one who evidently knew him intimately. His dislike of conventionality which made him the idol of the rugged Cornish Methodists is referred to, and his fondness for detail in small things as well as great is amusingly illustrated. "If all else failed," he said one day to a chaplain, "I could make my living as a tailor's felloe." "Oh, my dear!" said his Cornish coachman, fresh from a lesson on the way to know good oats, "I believe there's nothing that man don't know." He had the reputation of being

OVER CAUTIOUS,

but of his boldness at the proper moment there can be no doubt. His Lincoln judgment was described by the late Dean Church as the most courageous thing done in England for 300 years. He concealed the hand of iron under a velvet glove, and he could be notwithstanding his customary sweetness of disposition very sarcastic. A Bishop of whom he was extremely fond wrote to excuse himself from attending the solemn opening of a Convocation, which was to be immediately prorogued, on the ground that he supposed the business would be purely formal. "That," replied the Archbishop, "depends mostly upon your lordship; the business of the Convocation is prayer." His correspondence was enormous and sufficient to absorb the entire time of three or four men working hard. The letters he received were on every conceivable subject from every quarter of the globe, many of them making quite unreasonable demands upon a man in his place. He would take endless pains even for the unreasonable. "The penny post," he said, "is one of those 'ordinances of man' to which we have to 'submit for the Lord's sake.'" People who saw him, as I frequently did, taking the air on horseback in Hyde Park, and looking the picture of ease, would not have imagined the extraordinary amount of work he had to get through every day. His son has sent to the Press some interesting notes on a question that deeply stirred him, namely, the Papal Bull on the validity of Anglican orders. These notes in which he stoutly repudiates the conclusions arrived at by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, were written in the railway train on his way to Hawarden Castle, and corrected on the morning he died.

"TRUTH" AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. Labouchere's amusing weekly periodical continues to be as much concerned about the shortcomings and sins of the Indian Press as it is about the defects and disqualifications of Lord Rosebery as a Liberal statesman. In the current number of *Truth* there appears a letter purporting to have been contributed by a journalist who has had considerable experience in India. This gentleman is particularly hard upon one of your contemporaries whose contributors are constantly cautioned to avoid all allusions to any matter, official or private, derogatory to officialdom; "but he unfortunately finds nearly all the leading Indian papers tarred with the same brush." "As a class," he tells us, "they are not a medium for news, but for the suppression of facts and the fabrication of falsehoods!" All the Simla correspondents exist merely as vehicles by which the various members of Council and heads of departments may promulgate the official version of any abuse or scandal that may be exposed, by a less-favoured and therefore scurrilous paper. For the rest Indian news papers are devoted to the social business of the season. "Take up any of the leading journals for the six months from April, to October, and you will find telegrams and columns of matter not relating to debates in Council on any subject pertaining to the welfare and administration of the country, but to theatricals, balls, children's, parties picnics, pony races, dinners at the club, promotions and transfers of popular members of society, etc., etc." It is rather funny that this childish protest should appear in a paper which itself devotes so much of its space to social business. As to the writer, I do not believe that he is a journalist in the strict sense of the word. His sneer at "popular members of society" makes me suspect that he is some discontented retired official who occasionally contributes to the columns of Indian newspapers, and who was perhaps not appreciated by his fellows quite at his own valuation.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut. J. C. Whitty, Mad. Ret.; Sir E. Bates, Bart.; Col. W. R. Gilbert, C.B.; Surg.-Major Alston; Capt. Douglas; Major C. D. Cave; Admiral C. L. D. Waddilove; Inspector-Gen. C. M. M'Shane; Sir J. Ramsden; Rev. W. M. Campion; Mr. S. R. Lankester; Mr. H. Trimen; Mr. C. Colnaghi; Mr. Henry E. Abbey.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Worsley Battersby, £26,997; Mr. Robert Courtney Bell, £24,594; Mr. Henry Butler, £34,048; Captain Henry Bacon Fector Dickinson, £107,143; Sir John Eric Erickson, £88,619; Mr. James Holden, 118,039; Captain Frederick Erskine Johnston, R.N.R., £96,466; Mr. John Edward Paddon, £56,553; Mr. William Pepper, £7,065; Mr. Edward Robinson, £55,325; Mr. Joseph Whitaker Stapleton, £14,872; and Mr. John Forrest Stormouth-Darling, £39,373.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is more blessed the Scriptures say to give than to receive. This was written in the good old time before the institution of tips, of boxing days, and of thousand shilling testimonials. Now the fashion of giving presents has spread so widely, and the occasions for offering small complimentary tokens have multiplied so outrageously, that the blessing is all the other way. If it were not too cynical one would use strong language sometimes at these unending demands on our purses and our memories. Every other day we are face to face with the fact that it is somebody's birthday, name day, wedding day, iron, silver or golden wedding celebration, or one or other of the innumerable comings and goings from the cradle to the grave that require friendly notice.

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The choosing of a gift is no small matter. If possible we wish to give something different from other people. History must repeat itself, of course, to a certain extent in the ordinary useful articles. There must be a likeness between a medieval jug and an 1896 jug; but not one that will clash. If we cannot go back far enough it is well to be extremely up to date in our choice of a gift. A novelty is for a time a rarity, and so more highly valued. It is too much in these days of multiplied manufacture to hope to find anything new and uncommon. If we potter about among the old curio shops we may pick up something quaint and old. But collectors and buyers for museums have generally the earliest choice of such things, so that what remains can hardly be unique. If it is in the picture line, it must be looked on with suspicion. But one may always get bits of old china, odd pieces of pretty delicately worked silver, and lovely scraps of gold lace. But the love of gold lace is unhappily being killed out of womankind by the ruthlessness of modern milliners in cutting and snipping it to suit each passing whim of fashion; making it into upstart stiffened shapes—fans, butterfly wings, and the short wire puffed sleeves that are coming in this season.

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It would lift a load of care and anxious thought if when these celebrations were imminent the friend to be gifted were to make up a list of what would be acceptable. Except indeed that sometimes our friend's needs might extend much further than our guineas. In that case, perhaps, there might be co-operation. It would be much better for some people, if all our little mites could be put together, to buy one really valuable present instead of an army of small nick nacks all more or less costly and useless. On the other hand, the little odd trifles have often a personal association, a touch of feeling wound up with them which a subscription gift could never have. One point in the choice of gifts is apt often to be overlooked. The present for a friend of limited means should be something outside her everyday needs—something luxurious, while that for a rich friend may be anything great or small, splendid or sordid. If we right the wrongs of Fate in this way our gifts may be genuinely blessed.

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A friend wants to know if a bicycle is a fit present for an iron wedding—the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the marriage feast. There are bicycles and bicycles. Any kind of a bicycle would no doubt be acceptable, be it bamboo or aluminium, but as the gift should be iron the ordinary bicycle of commerce, brightly shining with nickel-plating, would be the right thing. For a lady fifteen years married—steady and sedate, it would also be the safest. Aluminium is not yet in very great favour with cycle manufacturers, as there is difficulty in welding the parts together. It is only recently that a means of soldering it has been discovered, and it is not considered altogether reliable. As for bamboo, it is delightfully light to ride and to lift. But matrons of fifteen years' standing do not yearn to go scorching over the hills at break-neck speed, nor are they likely to want to haul their machines up and down stairs as a young fellow in lodgings might—so the advantage of bamboo over iron is not to be considered.

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Very few people are prepared to give so noble a present as a cycle—twenty guineas or so at the least—to their much married friends. Their enthusiasm runs usually to a little gift of half-a-guinea's worth. For this you can get a delightful little dinner gong prettily designed in wrought iron, with a copper or burnished metal drum. Or you can have any variety of candlestick. Some single with a broad base for bedroom use. Others with a glass shade and dainty old-fashioned extinguisher, and others again with several branches of a florid pattern suitable for dining-room mantlepieces. Clocks and barometers of the same style of work may also be had. But unless these are made in combination with some bright metal or ornamental coloured glass they have a funereal effect, and are too melancholy looking to offer on such a joyful occasion as a wedding feast.

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There are some very pretty trifles made in gun metal. Whether gun metal is iron or not, it looks suitable for iron weddings. Tiny watches are made in it with true lover's knots to fasten them to the bodice. A gun metal watch has the charm that it can be worn safely in a crowd, for it is hardly worth stealing. Cyclometers for measuring the distance covered by cyclists are fascinating gifts too. It is so pleasant to see the pace reckoned mile by mile as one goes along. Another novelty made in metal for *menus* stands are tiny French poodle dogs clipped as in Paris. A little support at the dog's off side holds the *menu* card. The effect of a pack of these little dogs round an iron wedding dinner-table with iron candelabra and iron and glass flower holders would be very unique and effective.

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Another novelty for table decoration is a Turkish turned-up-toed slipper made in China in various colours. A pretty bow knot of broad satin ribbon to match is tied across the instep. The effect when filled with flowers is very good. But at the present moment, it would be a hardy hostess who would deck her dinner-table with any reminder of the despot who is responsible for the intolerable sufferings in Armenia. Hostesses will welcome another novelty for setting off their dinner-tables, *menu* cards in the shape of fantailed pigeons, pure white fluffy well made miniatures of the pretty little birds that strut about with such airs of importance. The name card to suit is a very realistic pigeon feather. In the stationery line there is nothing strikingly new or attractive. Note paper is made in pretty salmon tint with "entre nous" written in gold across it.

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The *Bon-bon* shops have broken out in follies to suit the bicycle craze. The newest *bonbonieres* are absurd dogs dressed in cycling suits, *pince-nez* high collars, everything that the smart London cyclist effects. Where the *bon-bons* come in is not apparent. Possibly they are concealed somewhere in the anatomy of the dog. It is not quite appetising to think about it. Other *bon-bon* boxes to suit sportswomen are made of little rabbits stuffed and mounted and dressed in perfect little shooting costumes. There is the same mystery as to the whereabouts of the sweets in this case. Some would fit in the sportsman's bag, but so little that in this case, too, the anatomy of the little figure must also be called into requisition. If all these things did not give remunerative employment to the masses, one would feel inclined to quarrel with people who could encourage the manufacture of such follies.

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When women are serious, they are very, very serious. They have been holding forth at St. Martin's Town Hall this week on the necessity of refus

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

HOW THE VENEZUELEN QUESTION STANDS.

In his speech at York, on Oct. 15, Sir Edward Clarke made a remarkable statement regarding the Venezuelan boundary question :—He regarded as of immediate and serious importance the question of the possible relations between this country and the United States with regard to the difficulties" as to the boundary of Venezuela. The United States was at the present moment in the throes of a Presidential election, and there was one point upon which, unhappily, the parties represented by the two candidates were agreed—that was hostility to this country, a position of things which seemed to him to make the Venezuelan question one of extreme importance. At this moment there was a Commission sitting, appointed by the United States Government, for the purpose of investigating our title to the land which we contended was ours in British Guiana, and we had been told in explicit terms that it that Commission decided against this country upon the question of the delimitation of British Guiana the American people would insist upon this country accepting that decision. That decision would be against this country, not because it was a hostile Commission, but because he believed no honest and impartial arbitrator or commission could decide in favour of the claims of this country upon the evidence. The Blue-book containing the first part of the brief for Venezuela against this country contained painful evidence of how quickly there might arise between the United States and this country feelings of antagonism with regard to this matter. The United States had nothing to do with it, and we need not have recognised their commission at all. We were not called upon to negotiate treaties with the United States with regard to Venezuela but, if there was any foundation for the statements in the Blue-book, and if the contention therein set forth was the real and moderate contention of Venezuela, then between us and Venezuela there should be immediate negotiation. There should be consent to arbitration at once, and this country should be prepared to accept the consequences of such an arbitration in the limitation of a line which, after all, mattered very little. If the decision of the commission was against this country—as he said it must be, and ought to be—and if it was attempted to be forced upon us by a Presidential Message of the United States, there would be a passionate feeling of resentment aroused among our people, the consequences of which would be serious to both countries, and that was why, at this moment, we were in what he conceived to be a serious risk.

Several of the papers comment on Sir E. Clarke's statement :—

Sir Edward's pronouncement is (*Morning Post* asserts) little short of amazing, while it is impossible to imagine how so distinguished a member of the legal profession should fall into so evident a trap. First of all, Sir Edward altogether ignores the dispute, and there it may be permitted to remind such a well-known advocate that no court gives its decision without hearing and, we presume weighing both sides of the case before them. Then he accepts as an official document, equal in authority to a Blue-book presented to the House of Commons, a statement submitted to the United States Commission by the paid counsel for Venezuela.

The *Daily News* remarks that Sir Edward speaks like a lawyer from a brief; but will it be believed that the brief is the Venezuelan brief, uncorrected by the answers thereto of our own Foreign Office? He cites—and this is the main part of his case—the Venezuelan statement that the British Government has fraudulently cocked its maps; and this statement, he says, "he has never seen before or referred to." Where he has been living all the time we cannot imagine; for the statement was promptly met by a Blue-book showing the truth about the maps, and this refutation was noticed in the newspapers. "I believe," says Sir Edward Clarke in effect, "because the Venezuelans say so"; nor, as we have seen, has he ever troubled to look for his own country's answer. This seems to us to show a morbid states of mind—no less morbid in degree, and more unpleasantly so in quality, than the state of mind of a man who believes that his own country must always be in the right.

The *Daily Graphic* says :—Having declared that we have not got a case that an honest arbitrator would look at, Sir Edward went on to say that we ought at once to submit the whole case to arbitration! If that is a sample of the advice that distinguished lawyers give to their clients, one can understand why the law courts continue to be thronged with suitors, and why counsel learned in the law can afford to refuse lucrative Government berths.

Sir E. Clarke, in a letter to the *Times* of Oct. 19, says :—"The object of my speech was to point out the danger that if this matter remains open until after the Presidential election and after the publication of the report of the United States Commissioners, public feeling on both sides of the Atlantic may be excited in a way which may render very difficult an amicable settlement of the dispute. I quoted the passage in the statement on behalf of Venezuela published in the Parliamentary papers 'Venezuela (4) 1896,' which specifically and in detail alleges a falsification of maps by the Colonial Office, expressing my disbelief in the truth of such accusation, and quoting it, as I said, for the purpose of showing what serious elements of danger there were if the question comes to be a matter of hot controversy between the United States and ourselves."

Sir Frank Lockwood, on Oct. 17, said he was much surprised to find that Sir Edward Clarke expressed the opinion that England was in the wrong in the matter of the determination of the boundary of Venezuela. He (Sir Frank) had just returned from the United States, Sir Frank knew that such an expression of opinion would tend very much to hamper the Government in their negotiations. In America he had discussed the matter and believed throughout the country there was a disposition to settle the question amicably.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—

Very positive statements have appeared in Washington despatches that the Venezuela dispute is practically settled, and that a definite understanding has been reached on all the main questions. The interviews between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Olney are described in detail as resulting in substantial agreement, subject to Lord Salisbury's approval. There is, I regret to say, no sufficient authority for that statement. I still think what took place between the Secretary of State and the British Colonial Secretary of good omen for an ultimate agreement. But it has to be said on authority that no agreement was then reached, that no progress has been made in London, and that from the Washington point of view—by which I mean that of this Government—the diplomatic situation remains what it was three months ago. It is still possible to hope that the arrival of the British Ambassador may put a new face on matters. There is ground for such a hope, and it is certain that if he comes with fresh instructions and in a conciliatory spirit there will be perfect readiness to meet him in that spirit.

EXCITEMENT IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

Considerable excitement was experienced in the grain markets on Oct. 19. The further sharp rise in wheat reported from America led to an animated business on the Baltic, and prices rose considerably. On Oct. 17 an advance of 9d. per quarter was established in Californian wheat, and the quotation closed at 33s. 6d. On Oct. 19 transactions took place at 33s., a rise of 2s. 6d. for the day the advance during the week being at least 4s. 6d. per quarter. The recent increased demand for India has shown conclusively the present low level of stocks, but those who follow the matter closely are of opinion that the recent rise fully discounts the Indian in quiry. Meanwhile, large exports are being made from the United States to Europe, which will, of course, assist the measures which have been taken for drawing gold from Europe. According to advices from Baltimore the rush of grain to Europe has caused ocean freight rates to Liverpool to rise 1½d. per bushel above the rate which was asked a few weeks ago. Shipbrokers say that more business is being done and higher rates offered than has been the case at this season for several years, and that vessels have been chartered at good rates as far ahead as March next year. On Oct. 21 it was apparently recognised that the advance had been carried too far, and some realisations in London led to a decline in the price in English wheat, which closed at 30s. to 37s. A break also occurred in the Chicago wheat market, the reasons by the *Times* correspondent having the scarcity of money and the great quantities of wheat in sight. On the Produce Exchange in New York there was a rush for sell wheat, and a fall, as at Chicago, of 2 cents a bushel at the opening, which grew before the close to over 4 cents. Many operators have been realising profits, or trying to. What there is speculative in the movement became more evident from the action, and there was no real support for the market when sellig became the order of the day. Nor were Liverpool and London despatches encouraging, their higher opening rates being thought merely to reflect yesterday's New York option and closing prices. Dealers say that there is a distinct decline in the foreign demand.

A WATERWAY FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO INDIA.

The *Novoye Vremnya* says the question of establishing a gigantic waterway from India to St. Petersburg is once more on the carpet. From the confines of Afghanistan this route would pass by the Amou Darya and across the Caspian Sea to reach, by way of the Volga and the Marie river system, the capital and the Baltic. The whole project depends on the possibility of directing a new the waters of the Amou Darya into their ancient bed leading to the Caspian. After the occupation of Krasnovodsk in 1869, and the capture of Khiva in 1873, a number of expeditions were sent into the Turcoman steppes to examine the ancient beds of the Amou Darya. After Lt.-Gen. A. Gloukhovsky's five years' of unceasing labour, the said expedition reported in favour of the restoration of the ancient bed of the said river, by means of which would restore their ancient fertility to the oases of the country, and by re-establishing the irrigation of the Turcoman steppes would procure for the whole region abundant crops. The establishment of an outbroken river route from the Baltic to Afghanistan would open up to us at the same time the markets of India, which are up to the present inaccessible to us, and would assure for us the whole world the shortest road by the Caspian Sea and Russia, by which the commerce between the richest country of Asia and the States of Europe would largely benefit. Last August a new expedition under the orders of Gen. Glouknovskoi was sent on the initiative of the Ministers of War and of Communications to the valley of the Amou Darya, with the object of ascertaining what changes had taken place in the course of the river since 1884, and also in its minor channels, so that the question of the best direction for the new course of the river might be settled.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Asquith, speaking on Oct. 19, at Galashiels, denied that the Radical party was in a desperate condition of dismemberment and dissension, and again asserted that the question of the leadership should be left open for a time. In the House of Commons, he said, the party were as well led as they could be wished, and he hoped to see Lord Rosebery back in his place of course of time, and all rejoiced that he was not in any case lost to the party. With regard to the Armenian question, Mr. Asquith urged that the Government had, he said, any information before the country, but pointed out that the question had done much good in showing to what selfish ends the policy of Great Britain would be directed. He also dealt at some length with the voluntary schools question and with the subject of employers liability.

SIR A. LYALL ON ENGLAND, INDIA, AND RUSSIA.

Sir Alfred Lyall, lecturing at Tyonbee Hall, on Oct. 17, said that there were several reasons why England and Russia should be on good terms. In the first place there was a long distance in Europe between the two countries; secondly, Russia had always been a great land Power and England a great sea Power; and, thirdly, England had a valuable trade with Russia since the days of Queen Elizabeth. One would have thought that two nations so situated would naturally have become close allies, or at any rate, that they would not have fallen out about a kingdom which lay at the south-eastern extremity of Europe—namely Turkey. The root of the Eastern Question, however, laymuch deeper than as to how Turkey should be dealt with, for it had to do with the whole of the border lands of Asia. In that respect it was as old as the Crusade, and all the questions in dispute had really arisen out of the Mohamedan invasion of Europe. That conquest of Christian countries was most unfortunate, because it had delayed the political settlement of the races of Eastern Europe under Governments suitable to themselves, and the domination of Turkey had produced confusion of languages, races, religion, and laws. He had no wish to stir up animosity against the Turkish people, who had some very fine qualities, but as Asiatics they were out of date in Europe. But besides the political discord there were great trading interest to be considered. The Turk was not a commercial man nor a sailor, but merely a soldier, and owing to our close connection with the rich trade of Turkey we could not allow the interference of Russia with that Country. What our statesmen feared from the first was that if Russia seized Constantinople she would remain too powerful both in Europe and Asias but the Chrimean War was the only occasion on which our disputes broke out into actual war. Since that time England had always regarded Russia with more or less mistrust, and although there might have been some justification for that war, there was not so much reason for our interference with russia in 1878. The outcome of that interference was that the fate of Turkey was decided by a conference of the Powers, the result being that what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and so the promised reforms had never been carried out. In regard to Turkey he believed that we were not far from the end of the long dispute. England was tired of protecting the Sultan, and if Russia were allowed to act, she would probably place him under her direct control, and herself take possession of the Dardanelles. That would mean her warships only would have the right of entering the Black Sea, and that she would be virtually inaccessible from the south. Though that might not exactly suit this country, it would still less suit some other Powers. We must, whoever, take our chance with the rest, and it was worth while to run some risks rathe than continue to prop up a Power like Turkey. The friendship of Russia was valuable to us now than ever before. Both nations had great Asiatic Empires, but though the difficulties of the position were considerable, there was no substantial reason why either should fear the other. Their aim should be to understand one another. Turkey could be reformed only by an understanding with Russia, and he did not see why England should object to Russia taking possession of the Dardanelles. Both with regard to our approach to India and our position in Asia, we were the stronger Power, and unless it could be shown that Russia had designs upon our trade in Asia he saw no reason for the warring ner in her efforts to obtain a port in the Pacific.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH ON RUSSIAN CHARACTERISTICS.

The Bishop of Peterborough lectured at Northampton, on his recent visit to Russia to attend the coronation of the Emperor. After describing Moscow and the coronation ceremony, and giving his impressions of the country generally, he said he did not trust Russians were inclined to resent public meetings in England which wanted to manage their country for them, and said he thought English people had better leave off tendering so much advice to other countries. The Bishop said he was surprised to find how well informed all Russian officials were of public affairs in England and at the quickness with which they were aware of public utterances here. He found all the Russian people most tolerant. Indeed, a more tolerant and kindly people he never was amongst. This was very noticable in the crowds. The Russians were quieter, more staid and sombre even, than the English, and these qualities made a Russian crowd extremely quiet and silent.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A CHINAMAN.

The *Globe* states that extraordinary rumours have been in circulation as to the kidnapping and imprisonment of a prominent Chinese gentleman at the Chinese Legation in London. In November last the Chinese Government obtained information of a conspiracy to seize the Viceroy at Canton. The ultimate object of the plot was to depose the Manchu or Tartar dynasty, the conspirators alleging that "during the last 400 or 500 years China has been distinctly going to the bad under that rule, and that no improvement in the affairs of the nation can be expected until the dynasty is removed." The conspirators looked upon the seizure of the Viceroy as the first important step, but the secret leaked out, and 400 coolies who had been imported into Canton from Hong Kong, their arrival being premature. Suspicion was aroused, and fifteen of the leaders were arrested and decapitated. Others made their escape, and among prominent named Sun Yat Sen, a medical man well known in Hong Kong, went to America, and subsequently came to London.

On Saturday, the 10th ult. he went out, but did not return to his lodgings, and it was stated that he had been kidnapped and taken to the Chinese Legation. Another story is that, thinkinh himself secure from arrest in the streets of London, he was passing the Chinese Legation when he was suddenly seized by two Chinamen and pushed inside the building, where he is now detained. The prisoner found means to convey the fact of his detention to some English friends who had known him in Hong Kong, and these gentlemen immediately interested themselves on his behalf. The Foreign Office, and Scotland-yard were apprised of the facts, and it is stated that detective from Scotland-yard are watching the Legation premises with a view to preventing his removal. The prisoner's friends allege that a ship had been specially chartered to convey him out of the country. The *Globe* adds :— The strangest feature of the case is that, in answer to inquiries made by his friends at the Embassy, the officials deny that the man is there. His friends, however, possess conclusive proof that this denial is absolutely false."

The Press Association, having made inquiries confirms the statement published by the *Globe* in all its important details. A late statement says:—Lord Salisbury has received the depositions, and has requested the Chinese Minister to immediately release Sun Yat Sen.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting was held, on Oct. 21, at the Cannon-street Hotel.—Mr. J Howard Gwyther (chairman) said that during the past six months they had had to contend with unexpected and considerable variations, almost from day to day in the gold price of silver. Added to this there had been increased competition. In Bombay, where five exchange banks would amply suffice for the needs of the commercial community, there were nine of them. Not only were margins narrower, but managers were also tempted to embark upon illegitimate ventures in despair at not finding sufficient remuneration in bona fide transactions. In the further East there had been an abnormal repression in the export trade. The demon of war had been followed by the spirit of discord in the Levant and across the Atlantic, and men had wisely narrowed their commitments until they could see more clearly the outcome of the Ottoman question, and knew the result of the Presidential election in America. The war between China and Japan had produced a lasting influence. The indemnity of the latter, about £40,000,000 had compelled the alienation of revenues which might otherwise have been available for the construction of railways and other industrial enterprises. Japan was spending three-quarters of this amount in ironclads and war material in Europe, so that it might be said, both as regarded the vanquished and the victors, that one had been terribly impoverished while the other was laying up in store for the future an increased burden on the people for the upkeep of an increased army and navy. As regarded the immediate future they looked for increased activity if the Republican candidate obtained the Presidency in the United States. Raw products were unusually low there, and with confidence restored there would probably be a wholesome activity in the China and Japan produce markets. India, unfortunately, had at present a black outlook owing to the short rainfall. They must hope that the peril might be averted by timely showers, but they must not overlook the fact that, at the best, great distress would prevail in the central and north-western provinces. No doubt Lancashire would suffer from this unfortunate predicament, as there would be a lessened demand for cotton goods when breadstuffs were greatly enhanced in value. As regarded their late chairman, Mr. Paterson, although he had left his convenience and comfort resigned the chairmanship, he continued to give them, as an ordinary director, his mellowed experience. He concluded by proposing the payment of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, tax free.—Mr. William Paterson seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

FIGHTING IN RHODESIA.

Lord Rosmead reports to the Colonial Office that Major F. S. Evans, of the 5th Bn. Derbyshire Foresters, was shot dead in an attack on Gatza's Kraal, near Marandellas, on Oct. 19. Trooper Earnshaw, Umtali Volunteers, was also killed, and Trooper Stewart, M. R. F. very seriously wounded.

Major Francis Studdert Evans entered the Army in May, 1878. He became Captain in November, 1884, and Major in August, 1895. He served with the 2nd Bn. Derbyshire Regt in the Egyptain War of 1882, and received the Medal and the Khedive's Star.

On Oct. 16 Lt.-Col. Baden-Powell, after a fight, which lasted two days, captured Wedza's stronghold consisting of six granite heights, on which were a number of large kraals. Casualties :—Killed, Trooper Philip Jackobus Bothas, Honey's scouts. Dangerously Wounded.—Charles Grapes (3923) private, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. Severely Wounded.—Private Thomas Boardman (8224), 4th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps, and two of Native Contingent. Wounded.—Private Henry Everett (3931), 2nd Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regt. Slightly Wounded.—Private Alfred Harding (7745), 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP

—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial to use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Chil dren. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; it is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and colour most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful dentifrice in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The *Gaulois* of Oct. 21 contained an article headed "Et Apres?" and signed "Un Diplomate," which (says the *Times*' Paris correspondent) deserves attention, not because it advocates a friendly understanding with England, but because its tone of commonsense, moderation, and independence bespeaks intelligence and courage. The writer says :—

It is evident that, notwithstanding the Russian alliance, we cannot and should not be simultaneously in antagonism with Germany and with England, thus exposing ourselves to the consequences of the open or latent hostility of two Powers of such importance. The most elementary prudence, it is scarcely necessary to say, requires us, on the contrary, to choose one or other of these two Powers so as to have only one great adversary at a time confronting us. To draw near to Germany as a general thesis and if France had preserved the integrity of her territory, would, perhaps, be the best course, especially from the Colonial standpoint; but the loss of our frontiers and the mental reservations occasioned thereby on both sides, even more than the consequent change in comparative strength, scarcely allow this idea to be entertained at present. On the other hand, by living on good terms with England and adopting a plainly conciliatory and friendly attitude towards her we might have to make at least the momentary sacrifice of all hankering for Colonial expansion; but we should avoid the danger, always to be dreaded in the event of a conflict with Great Britain, of seeing our fleet, together with Italy's, threaten our coasts and imperil our interests in the Mediterranean, where the Russians would in no case be any help to us. Moreover, we should have chances of amicably settling certain questions in dispute on which an agreement with the Cabinet of St. James's is not impossible and which manifestly cannot be settled in other ways. As regards Egypt especially, it would, incontestably, be to our interest, adopting the footing of friendly negotiations carried on with perseverance and skill we should arrive at obtaining, if not complete and immediate satisfaction, at least formal and duly guaranteed engagements and concessions requiring in some degree the blunder committed by us in letting the English occupy alone the valley of the Nile. Lastly, by striving to reconcile England and Russia, which is far from being as difficult as is generally imagined, we might form a group powerful enough not only to take the initiative and direction of the settlement of Eastern affairs, but also to make the European balance lean on the side of the Franco-Russian alliance, and eventually pave the way, in one form or another, to a reparation which will to the end remain the chief object of all good Frenchmen.

The Press of Austria-Hungary, while unable to grasp the present diplomatic situation in Europe, reiterates unceasingly the declaration that England and Russia can never be reconciled and advises Great Britain to throw in her lot with the Triple Alliance.

NATURE OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Daily Chronicle* of yesterday (Oct. 22) published the following statement:—We are able to give on authority which we regard as unquestionable the outlines and general effect of the instrument known as the Franco-Russian Treaty of Alliance, the document which for the present makes-void the agreements that consolidate the Triple Alliance. The following is the brief diplomatic history of the Alliance.

It was opened up by a Franco-Russian Military Convention, of which Gen. Obrutcheff was the chief author. The terms of this Convention can only be guessed, but there is reason to suppose that it included arrangements for French help in the re-arming of the Russian forces. Its date was August, 1890, and at or about that period the French visit to Cronstadt was fixed. The next important date is October 1893, the time of the Toulon visit. That event was followed by the signing of the Convention in December, 1893. The statesmen chiefly concerned were M. Cassimir-Perier during his administration of the French Foreign Office on the French side, and M. de Giers on the Russian side. The Alliance is simply a Military Convention, with special relation to the balance of power created by the Austro-German Alliance. It lapses on the day on which that agreement comes to an end. Now as to its character. It is purely defensive, and contains no stipulation of an agressive nature. It may be imagined, therefore, that if its terms were announced they would greatly disappoint the French nation; but, on the other hand, they would be reassuring to Europe. The defensive character of the instrument necessarily implies that it accepts the settlement arrived at by the Treaty of Frankfort, and therefore could not be used by France for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. In other words, it is directed only against an attack by Germany, such as Prince Bismarck meditated in 1875, when France was saved from invasion by the intervention of Queen Victoria and of the Tsar Alexander II. The next question which arises is: Has the Treaty been put into any kind of operation? This answer to this must be in the affirmative. Fresh codicils, as we may call them, have been added dealing with two situations; first, a curious scare, based on an unfounded report of an intention on our part to intervene in Siam, and secondly, the present war between China and Japan. A further but slighter development of the Alliance has been the despatch of, we believe, two French Notes to this country concerning Siam, and one to Japan. These Notes were shown to Russia before their despatch. We understand that they displayed some desire on France's part to recur to the abortive Drummond Wolff Convention of 1887, the failure to ratify which was no doubt due in some measure to French financial opposition.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Oct. 19 :—"I am informed that just now France is taking great pains to tempt Italy to leave the Triple Alliance. The allurements held out are a complete reconciliation with the Pope, lasting peace with Abyssinia, guarantees for Italy's commerce, and the possession of Tripoli. In the return Italy would have to promise naught but absolute neutrality in the event of a war in Central Europe. Russia, I am informed, will support France in the overtures she is about to make to Italy. There is one argument in favour of the change in Italy's policy She might, if she promised neutrality in case of war, reduce her heavy military burdens by one-half.

"EGYPTIAN FLAG OVER KHARTOUM."

SPEECH BY LORD CROMER.

Sir H. H. Kitchener, the Sirdar, and the mem bers of his Staff were entertained at a banquet by the Turf Club, in Cairo on Oct. 15. Lord Cromer who presided, delivered a long and eloquent speech, highly eulogising the services of the Sirdar and his Staff and the Egytian army, and congratulating them on their successful campaign. That had obtained brilliant results in the face of overwhelming obstacles. While the task of the reconquest of the Soudan had come earlier than could have been anticipated a few years ago, it would not be complete until the Egyptian flag was hoisted at Khartoum. That time was not far distant. The future administration of Dongola (the *Times* report says) would be of a very simple description, more of military than of a civil character. The evil precedents of the past would be abandoned, and the new administration would be creditable to the rulers and beneficial to the ruled. The Indian forces at Suakin, although they had been called upon to show th prowess in the field, had been of the utmost service, because is had kept the Eastern Soudan quiet, thus enabling the Sirdar to concentrate the Egyptian army in the Nile Valley. The Sirdar—whose speech has caused a great sensation—concluded as follows (the *Daily News*' correspondent states) :—"During the last twelve years these gallant Englishmen—Gordon, the two Stewarts, and Earle—have appeared as spectres, beckoning to us across the sandy desert to avenge their deaths by delivering a downtrodden people from the tyrannical ruler of the country in which their bones now lie rotting."

Reuter's Agency understands that the statement made by the Italian journal Roma to the effect that Kassala is to be transferred to Great Britian on certain specified conditions is utterly devoid of foundation.

It is reported that the cost of the Nile expedition has been £950,000.

The appeal against the judgment of the mixed Tribunal in the case connected with the advances of money for the Soudan expedition from the reserve fund of the Caisse of the Public Debt will be heard at Alexandria on Nov. 17.

It is hoped (says a *Times*, telegram) that Dongola, which is being rapidly rebuilt, may become an important trading centre, and to this end direct steamer and railway communication with the town are soon to be established, Manchester goods will then compete with those of the Sudan, and ivory brought in by caravans from Kordofan and Darfur. Col. Hunter, who is in charge of the whole frontier, is busily engaged in settling the country.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

At this time, when the country is being inundated with Christmas Cards and Coloured Chromos, made in Germany, France and Holland, it is interesting to know that a "The Graphic" Christmas Number, with its Supplements by the late Lord Leighton of "Flaming June," is printed entirely by British Printers. When it is understood that the slightest variation of tone or strength in any one of the eleven colours used in producing this picture, would ruin the print and so cause its rejection before publication, it speaks volumes for the delicate perception of colour and the taste of the working men. The original was purchased from Lord Leighton for 1,200 guineas for "The Graphic" in June, 1895, and was the last finished work of the late President of the Royal Academy. The different necessary plates, representing each colour, when printed, were only and no less than seven hundred and seventy workpeople have been employed in England in the preparation of the number, which together with the picture is printed in colours, and the materials used in its production. The value of the machinery used, also of British construction, represents no less a sum than One Hundred and Twenty-three Thousand Pounds, while the work occupied a period of eighteen months.

The Indian "mango" trick, in which a plant is seen to grow up from the seed in a few minutes, has been done in a new way by M. Michael Corday, of the Ecole Polytechnique, in France. M. Corday employs the well-known cinematograph. A rose plant is photographed at intervals during its growth until the flower bu is and blooms. The photographs thus taken are combined by the cinematograph and projected on a screen, so as to represent the development of the plant in a short time. The number of photographs taken in six months should be equal to the number which the sen-itive band of the cinematograph will contain. Obviously the same plan will be able to show the changing aspects of the country during the seasons in one progressive illusion, and it is suggested that it might be employed with advantage in illustrating various scientific experiments and natural processes of an evolutionary or gradual sort.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine sale[rer ev]rywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is a list of successful candidates at the recent competitive examination of Militia subalterns and University candidates for commissions in the Army, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London, on October 27 Marks as appended :—

CAVALRY.

Vanderbyl, C F, 4th R Warwickshire Regt	1798
Thompson, S E W, 3rd S Staffordshire Regt	1790
Lawlor, J L, 3rd R Irish Fus	1751
Macnaghten, B, 3rd W Yorkshire Regt	1715
Courage, A, 4th Yorkshire Regt	1700
Jennings, F M, 4th Manchester Regt	1681
Ferguson, J, Waterford Artillery	1676
St Clair, Hon A J N, 3rd K O S B	1639
Holford, A, 4th Bedfordshire Regt	1629
Tunstall-Moore, E W, 5th R Dublin Fus	1626
Edwards, Hon H, 7th K R R C	1610
Whitbread, R, 3rd Durham L I	1589
Bradshaw, C F, 3rd West Riding Regt	1578
Grenfell, R S, 4th Bedfordshire Regt	1568
Furlong, H F, 5th K R R C	1550
Des Voeux, H J, 3rd E Surrey Regt	1547
Cave, A L, 3rd E Surrey Regt	1516
Chinery, M, 4th said-leese Regt	1514
Swetenham, F, 4th R Welsh Fus	1492

ARTILLERY.

Ricard, J S, Devon Artillery	1798
Phillips, E H, Kent Artillery	1791

INFANTRY.

Gardiner, H B W, 3rd R W Kent Regt	2074
Hill, K S, 3rd Wiltshire Regt	1994
Wilkinson, R, 3rd Bedfordshire Regt	1966
Govan, D M, 5th R Irish Rifles	1935
Marten, A J, 3rd Welsh Regt	1880
Heath, M G, 3rd W Riding Regt	1879
Wingfield, G J F 6, R Fus	1870
Forbes, J H F, 3rd R Dublin Fus	1857
Pelchett, R G, 3rd Shropshire L I	1849
Forbes, J H F, 3rd Gordon Highlanders	1848
Elson, H V, 3rd Dorsetshire Regt	1847
Ancil, W H, 3rd Lancashire Fus	1841
Grubb, H W, 4th Liverpool Regt	1830
Lowry, J T, 4th R Inniskilling Fus	1855
Anson, E St G, 4th Border Regt	1822
Shaw, W D, 1st R Guernsey L I	1821
O'Neil, H du B, 4th Bedfordshire Regt	1818
Hibbert, G F, 3rd Yorkshire L I	1818
Gunthor, A M F, 1st R Jersey L I	1802
Henderson, Cleland F H, 3rd Somersetshire L I	1804
Lewis-Lloyd, G, 3rd S Wales Bouverers	1791
Brimbley, G F W, 4th Lancashire Fus	1790
Jones Bateman, L N, 4th Norfolk Regt	1790
Besant, P E, 3rd R Warwickshire Regt	1790
Clegg-Hill, Hon G R, 4th R Welsh Fus	1788
Young W H W, 3rd E Kent Regt	1785
Wright, W D, 3rd Middlesex Regt	1783
Coates, F B, 3rd Northumberland Fus	1775
Anley, P F R, 2nd R Jersey L I	1776
George, D S, 3rd Essex Regt	1775
Soltau-Symons, L C, 3rd Devonshire Regt	1774
Untbank, J S, 4th Manchester Regt	1769
Yates, H P, 3rd Wiltshire Regt	1768
Macdonald, O N, 4th Argyll and Sutherland H	1761
Allason, W, 4th Manchester Regiment	1757
Roberts-West, C H, 3rd E Surrey Regt	1756
Formby, M L, 3rd Wiltshire Regt	1755
Travers, H M, 4th R Munster Fus	1755
Campbe, Hon R A, 3rd Carmarthen Artillery	1753
Riley, R, 3rd Yorkshire L I	1734
Thomas, C L, 4th Liverpool Regt	1732
Molesworth, E J, 3rd R Dublin Fus	1731
Wilson, A H, 3rd E Yorkshire Regt	1730
Drielsma, C F, 3rd R Irish Fus	1741
Vaughan, E J P, 3rd Somersetshire L I	1738
Moody, R H M, 5th Rifle Brigade	1736
Miers, H H M C, 3rd Somersetshire L I	1728
Swainson, F E, 3rd R W Kent Regt	1727
Roddy, E L, 1st R Jersey L I	1724
Garvice, C, 3rd R Munster Fus	1722

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Oldfield, G E B	1481
Lawley, W G H	1391

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following is a list of persons who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subject of the Final Examination of candidates selected in 1895 :—

Name.	Presidency.	Marks in Final.
Keith, William J	Burma.	1799
Morris, William S	N-W P, etc.	1698
Heycock, William B	Bengal.	1676
Johnston, Frederik W	N-W P, etc.	1648
Butler, Montagu S D	N-W P, etc.	1636
Campbell, William E M	N-W P, etc.	1517
Humphries, Edgar de M	N-W P, etc.	1511
Moberly, Arthur N	Bengal.	1504
Stowell, Vere A	N-W P, etc.	1492
Turing, Julius M	Madras.	1488
Donald, James	Bengal.	1469
Jeffries, Francis J	Bengal.	1468
Hammond, Egbert L L	Bengal.	1437
Gracey, Stephen W	N-W P, etc.	1423
Kessler, Reginald A	Bengal.	1413
Pringle, John C	Bombay.	1388
Euslie, Harold H	Bengal.	1391
Campbell, Archibald Y G	Madras.	1376
Thornton, Hugh A	Burma.	1374
Balfour, Charles F	N-W P, etc.	1363
Wilberforce, Samuel	N-W P, etc.	1362
Marr, William A	Bengal.	1331
Palmer, Charles E	Bombay.	1307
Braidwood, Harold L	Madras.	1301
Stokes, Hopetoun G	Madras.	1287
Holland, Robert E	Madras.	1266
Duval, Herbert P	N-W P, etc.	1265
Yeadall, Frank	Bengal.	1257
Coutts, William S	Burma.	1256
Pratt, Henry S	Burma.	1246
Wilkinson, Charles R	Burma.	1220
Fergusson, John C	N-W P etc.	1219
Clayton, Alfred H	Bengal.	1208
Rose, Edward E P	N-W P, etc.	1204
Kilby, Reginald G	Bengal.	1183
Johnston, James L	N-W P, etc.	1133
Wallace Edward H	Madras.	1129
Baroville, John J	Bengal.	1118
Hare, William	N-W P, etc.	1111
Boyd, Frederick K	Bombay.	1104
Siffe, Norman C	N-W P, etc.	1095
Mumford, Charles A	N-W P, etc.	1083
Hilton Francis H	N-W P, etc.	1070
Phelps, Edwin A	N-W P, etc.	1060
Bayne, Alexander N	N-W P, etc.	1050
Panton, Edward R H	Bengal.	1048
Loxton, Charles W	N-W P, etc.	1028
Campbell, Hugh D	Bengal.	1024
Vernede, Arthur H	Bengal.	1019
Montesth, George	Bombay.	1017
Waller, David G	Madras.	1012
Bird, Benwell H	N-W P, etc.	990
Vernon, Charles V	Bombay.	986
Hall, Sidney C	N-W P, etc.	972
Skinner, Stephen S	Bengal.	971
Adie, Walter S	Bengal.	963
Coetmeur, Alf ed J	Bengal.	953
Smith, James C	N-W P, etc.	950
Graham, John F	Bengal.	865
Tuppen, Charles E	Bombay.	857
Rogers, Cecil A P	N-W P, etc.	809
Leetwich, Charles G	N-W P, etc.	739
Martin, John T	N-W P, etc.	696
Clarke, Charles A	N-W P, etc.	643
Hemmingway, Percy	N-W P, etc.	625

The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final examinations.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—London, Oct. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R J Whitten, B — Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col W Woodforde-Finden
Mr C F Keys, B
Mr A Brown, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W H H Gun, B C S, 6 mos — Lt-Col A de V Alexander, 47 days
Mr M H Jackson, B, 5 mos — Major W E Evans-Gordon, 6 mos
Mr C C Lloyd, B, 3 mos — Major F G Vivian, 3 mos
Mr A B C Comber, B, 3 weeks — Capt G

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN !!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

• Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible. •

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Guney, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere. •

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure." *Standard.*

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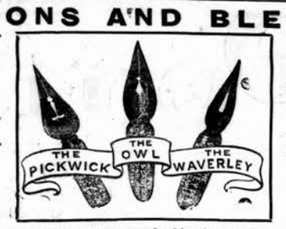

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — REGISTERED BB — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

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WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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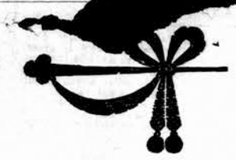
NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.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Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

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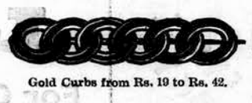
Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.


Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

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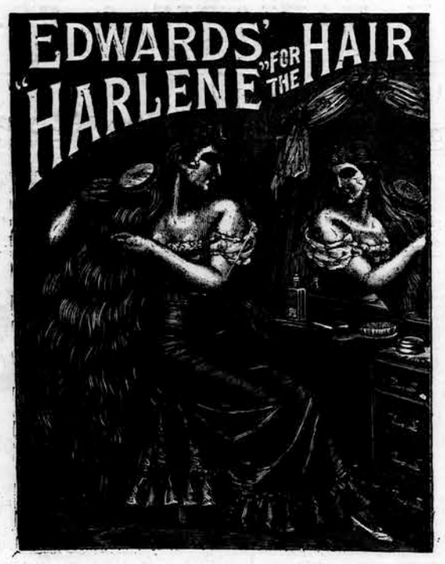
POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.



ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,

"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,

"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.'

"JANE LEECH,

"The Oaks, Wisbench Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago.

"MISS PRESTON,

"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,

"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.

"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends.

"MISS WEBB,

"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size.

"SAMUEL GROCOTT,

"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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CARNRICK'S
LIQUID PEPTONOIDS
As palatable as a Liqueur.

This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.

It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades:—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

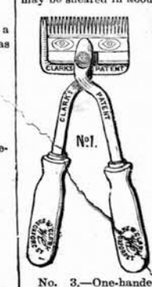
A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.



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No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hairy, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Møller's Patented Process.

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The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from any unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

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By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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And by Leading Physicians.

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Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

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The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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CHAMPAGNE,
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EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST. PENS

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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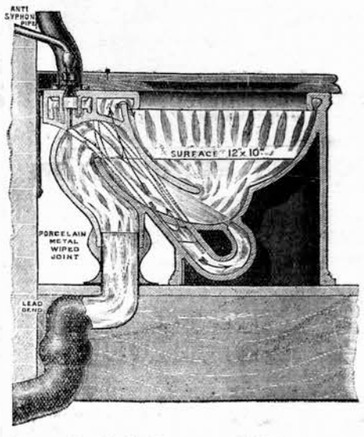

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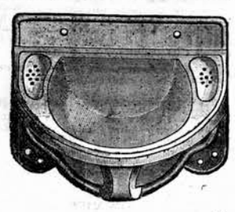

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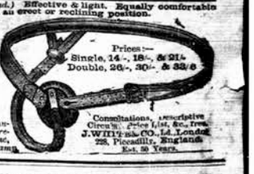

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